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85th Congress Convenes

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Quiz

Now's the time for a year-end quiz on some political and legislative highlights of the 1956 national scene. Try for six out of 10.

1. Q--Last Feb. 3, a Senator caused a stir in Congress when he said he had been offered money from lobbyists favoring a certain piece of legislation. Who is the Senator and what was the legislation? (two points)

A--Francis Case (R S.D.) said proponents of a bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation had offered him a campaign contribution of \$2,500. Case said that because of this, he was opposing the bill. It passed the Senate by a 53-38 vote, but was vetoed by President Eisenhower on Feb. 17 because of what the President termed "arrogant" lobbying efforts in its behalf. Two attorneys subsequently were fined for not having registered as lobbyists.

2. Q--On May 9, the Senior Senate Democrat, up for re-election in 1956, said he would retire from the Senate to take another post. Who is he and what was the post? (two points)

A--Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), President Pro Tempore and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, accepted an appointment from President Eisenhower to be special representative to NATO.

3. Q--On July 5, the House voted 194-224 against a bill to give federal aid to states for school con-

struction. But before that vote, the House agreed 225-192, to a controversial amendment that would have barred aid to certain states. What was the amendment and who sponsored it? (two points)

A--The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., would have barred aid to states operating racially segregated schools.

4. Q--On May 17, one of the Presidential candidates had enough delegates pledged to him to assure his nomination, even though his party's nominating convention was about three months away. Who was the nominee, and how many delegate votes did he have? (two points)

A--President Eisenhower had 666 delegate votes pledged to him; 662 of the 1,323 convention votes were needed for nomination. Almost three months before, on Feb. 29, the President said he would be a candidate for re-election. On June 8, the President was hospitalized with an intestinal obstruction and underwent surgery; on July 10 Mr. Eisenhower said he still was in the race.

5. Q--A record for being the oldest Senator was set June 17. Who was the Senator and how old was he? (two points)

A--Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) became the oldest person ever to serve in the Senate when he reached the age of 88 years, 8 months and 15 days on June 17.

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MAJOR PROPOSALS FACING CONGRESS IN 1957

Details of President Eisenhower's 1957 legislative requests began to emerge Jan. 1, when he was scheduled to meet with Republican Congressional leaders. His State of the Union message Jan. 10 and his Budget message soon thereafter will provide a fuller account. Meanwhile, Democratic legislative leaders awaited announcement of the President's plans before committing themselves to any program. Barring surprises, however, Congress appeared certain to spend much of its first session debating the following major proposals and problems.

Agriculture

Congress is not expected to re-enact the full-scale farm debate of 1956, when President Eisenhower vetoed a bill calling for a return to fixed price supports. But some action is likely on these matters:

Parity Formula -- Congress in 1956 ordered a halt to further change in "transitional parity," a formula covering the shift from "old" to "modern" parity first decreed in 1948. In 1957 the legislators must decide whether to lift the freeze, continue it, or adopt a new method of computing parity, the yardstick by which price supports are measured.

Food Stamps -- Democrats may press for a plan to issue food stamps to needy persons as a means of boosting domestic food consumption and whittling down government-held surpluses. At last reports, the Administration still opposed the plan, arguing that direct distribution of surplus stocks to school lunch programs, etc., was preferable.

Corn Acreage -- In a referendum Dec. 11, farmers rejected a new control program for corn proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. As a result, Congress must establish a new acreage allotment, which was set at 37 million acres for 1957.

Exports -- The Administration is expected to repeat its request for authority to dispose of surplus stocks through sale or barter arrangements with the Communist satellite nations of Eastern Europe. Congress refused to go along in 1956, but developments in Hungary and Poland will strengthen the Administration's case in 1957.

Education and Welfare

Schools -- Both parties are pledged to enact a school construction program, and indications are that this legislation will receive priority consideration in 1957. Still to be resolved is the question of how to allocate grants (Democrats favor a flat grant per pupil, while the Administration wants an equalization formula to help the poorer states), as well as the issue of granting aid to segregated school systems. But the outlook for a compromise bill is good.

Housing -- Congress in 1956 enacted the President's request for 35,000 public housing units a year for two years, so there is not much chance that this program will be changed in 1957. But the Administration is expected

to recommend several measures to ease the supply of mortgage money for the sagging home-building industry. Among these may be a request for an increase, from 4½ percent to 5 percent, in the maximum interest charge allowable on mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

Health Insurance -- The Administration will renew its request, ignored for two years by Congress, for a program of federal re-insurance to aid in the expansion of private health insurance programs. Programs of aid for nurses' education, hospital construction and medical research will come up for renewal.

Foreign Policy

Foreign Aid -- Separate Senate and House studies of foreign aid, launched in 1956, are expected to be critical of Administration policies. Developments in the Middle East and Eastern Europe may bring about changes in Congressional policy with respect to aid for underdeveloped areas and for Communist satellite nations. But the Administration is reported ready to ask for \$4 billion to continue military and economic aid programs, and Congress will go along most of the way. No basic revision of the Mutual Security concept appears likely.

Immigration and Refugees -- The Administration again will ask Congress to modify the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 in several respects. Some extension of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which expires Dec. 31, 1956, may also be asked. Congress probably will endorse legislation to permit more Hungarians to enter the country, but major changes in the immigration law will encounter strong resistance.

Arms Reduction -- A Senate Foreign Relations Committee report on this subject may provoke debate, but Congress will await Administration recommendations, if any. East-West negotiations are to be resumed in the United Nations Disarmament Commission, according to current plans. However, the chances of early agreement still appear slim.

Trade Policy -- President Eisenhower plans once more to ask Congress to approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC). Counterbalancing this request will be demands from Congressmen of both parties for action to protect industries hit by competition from imports. The result may be a stand-off until 1958, when the three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act approved in 1955 will expire.

Labor

Taft-Hartley -- Revision of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, now an annual subject of Capitol Hill debate, again will be proposed by the President. Repeal of Section 14b, legislative base for the so-called "right to work" laws prevailing in 17 states, is a principal goal of organized labor. But Democrats are divided on the question of amending Taft-Hartley, and the outlook for action is poor.

Minimum Wage -- Although Congress in 1956 raised the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1, a further increase to \$1.25 will be proposed by some Members. However, any increase is likely to be opposed by the Administration, which wants instead to extend minimum wage coverage to workers in the retail trades and other fields.

Military and Veterans

Defense Spending -- Increased outlays for missiles and other "hardware" items are likely to add \$1 billion to \$3 billion to the Defense Department's \$35.5 billion request in 1956. Meanwhile, plans for reductions below the existing manpower level of 2.8 million men apparently have been shelved because of increased international tension. Congress is unlikely to make any heavy cuts in Administration fund requests, but Democrats may revive charges aired in 1956 that the U.S. Air Force is lagging behind the Russian Air Force in its rate of development.

Reserves -- The Administration may request authority to draft six-month trainees to fill quotas and to draft reservists who fail to keep up with their reserve obligations. Although the authority was requested when the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 was considered, Congress left it out.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

Civil Rights -- President Eisenhower is expected to renew his request for a civil rights bill, which passed the House in 1956 but was not considered in the Senate. House passage in 1957 is virtually assured, but the course of Senate action is obscure. A promised effort to modify Senate Rule 22 in order to prevent a southern filibuster is not given much chance of succeeding. With strong backing from the President, however, some legislators believe a measure similar to the 1956 bill can be pushed through the Senate.

Lobbying, Campaign Spending -- Concern over the adequacy of federal statutes regulating lobbying and campaign spending was highlighted in 1956 when, during consideration of the natural gas bill, Sen Francis Case (R S.D.) revealed that he had been offered a campaign contribution of \$2,500 from an oil company. The ensuing investigation by a Senate committee is still in progress, but is expected to lead to recommendations for changes in present laws.

Postal Rates -- The Administration again will ask Congress to increase postage rates by about \$400 million a year. The House passed the bill in 1956, but the Senate failed to act.

Statehood -- Democrats and Republicans this year repeated their 1952 pledges to seek statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. The effort will be renewed in 1957, but there

is no sign that a majority in either party is enthusiastic over the proposal. Passage will require strong White House pressure.

Civil Defense -- The Administration is reported to be readying a mass shelter-building program, to start with \$200 million. Heretofore, neither the Administration nor Congress has taken the civil defense problem very seriously. Prospects are slim for any such program in 1957.

The Presidency -- Congress in 1957 will consider once more proposed changes in the existing method of electing the President and Vice President. This would require a constitutional amendment. President Eisenhower's re-election is expected to spur action on two other matters: legislation to spell out a method for determining the disability of a President, and possible repeal of the 22nd Amendment limiting a President to two terms, which was approved in 1947 by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress. On balance, Congress appears more likely to act on the disability issue than on electoral reform or repeal of the two-term limit.

Taxes and Economic Policy

Taxes -- The Administration is expected to ask Congress to hold the line on taxes, continuing excise and corporate income rates scheduled to drop on April 1, 1957, and making no reduction in the individual income tax. Chances are good that Congress will go along.

Small Business -- Bipartisan backing is in store for some program of aid to small business, which may include tax concessions, regulations designed to channel more government procurement to small business and increased loan authority for the Small Business Administration.

Interest Rates -- Congress may approve a major probe of federal monetary policy, in the light of increasing interest rates. But Congress is unlikely to take any steps to curb the independence of the Federal Reserve System.

Depressed Areas -- The Administration and Congressional Democrats are expected to push for an area redevelopment program for communities suffering from chronic unemployment. There is a fair chance the differences over administration of the program and the amount of money to be made available for grants will be compromised. The Senate passed such a bill in 1956.

Power Policy -- Democratic election gains in the Pacific Northwest are expected to lead to further investigations of the Administration's "partnership" policy, which Democrats say has stymied river-basin development. Further efforts may be made to secure a federal dam for Hells Canyon. Democrats also will push for a government-sponsored atomic power reactor program, which passed the Senate in 1956 but was defeated in the House. That bill was opposed by the Administration, but there are indications that the Atomic Energy Commission may be prepared to recommend a program along somewhat similar lines.

Natural Gas -- Lobbying activities connected with Senate passage in 1956 of a bill exempting natural gas producers from federal utility regulation led President Eisenhower to veto the bill. But he indicated that he favored the legislation and he may recommend passage in 1957. Democratic Leaders Lyndon B. Johnson and Sam Rayburn also favor the bill. If industry segments can compromise on a bill and the President supports it, there is a good chance that Congress will pass the measure.

For Further Details

For major accomplishments -- and omissions -- of the 84th Congress, see 1955 Weekly Report, p. 891. President Eisenhower's 1956 Boxscore (p. 927) shows which of his legislative requests failed to make the grade. Fuller development of major issues facing Congress in 1957 appears in these issues of the 1955 Weekly Report, as follows: consumer credit controls (p. 1415), farm legislation (p. 1416), school aid (p. 1421), power policy (p. 1437), and taxes (p. 1439).

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS EXPIRING IN 1957

The expiration of legislation and the deadlines for filing reports will fix the pattern for much of Congress' work in 1957, although many of the laws expiring are non-controversial and will not be the subject of extended debate. Following is a Bureau of the Budget list of legislative provisions ending in 1957, together with the date they expire and their public law number:

Jan. 31

Tin Smelting Act to permit operation of Texas City, Texas, plant until disposal completed -- PL 608, 84th Congress.

Time for filing report of Secretary of Agriculture on parity formula improvement -- PL 540, 84th Congress.

Time for filing report of Secretary of Commerce on availability of iron and steel scrap -- PL 631, 84th Congress.

Feb. 1

Report of Secretary of the Interior on conservation of anthracite coal resources -- PL 162, 84th Congress.

Time for filing report by Secretary of Agriculture on soil bank program -- PL 540, 84th Congress.

Feb. 2

Time for filing report of President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space -- PL 954, 84th Congress.

Feb. 5

Time for filing certain war claims, Philippine religious organizations -- PL 997, 84th Congress.

Feb. 12

Time for Secretary of Interior to file report on proposals for purchase of falling water, Trinity River, Central Valley Project -- PL 386, 84th Congress.

March 1

Time for filing of report by Federal Communications Commission, Coast Guard and Maritime Administration on automatic radio-telegraph call selectors on cargo ships -- PL 947, 84th Congress.

April 1

Normal corporate income tax rate and certain excise tax rates scheduled to be reduced -- PL 458, 84th Congress.

April 30

Time for filing report by National Science Foundation on need for geophysical institute in Hawaii -- PL 909, 84th Congress.

Time during which certain medical officers may make election under sec. 3(a) of Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 -- PL 497, 84th Congress.

May 27

Time for filing report of Secretary of Agriculture on price trends and relationship for basic forest products -- PL 540, 84th Congress.

May 30

Time during which certain retired officers may apply for advancement on the retired list -- PL 547, 84th Congress.

June 1

Authority to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress -- PL 16, 84th Congress.

June 15

Time for filing report of Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products -- PL 540, 84th Congress.

June 16

Construction of Rainy River Bridge at Baudette, Minn., must be started -- PL 79, 84th Congress.

June 30

Time for filing report of Boston National Historic Sites Commission (Interior) -- PL 75, 84th Congress.

June 30

Time during which certain Navy nurses may apply for transfer from Nurse Corps to Medical Service Corps -- PL 606, 84th Congress.

June 30

Title II of the First War Powers Act -- PL 58, 84th Congress.

June 30

Authorization of appropriations for D.C. hospital center -- PL 113, 84th Congress.

June 30

Authority for enlistment of aliens in the Regular Army -- PL 149, 84th Congress.

June 30

Authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make corn meal and wheat flour available to needy persons -- PL 311, 84th Congress.

June 30

Temporary increase in the statutory limit on the public debt, from \$275 billion to \$278 billion -- PL 678, 84th Congress.

June 30

Suspension of duties on metal scrap -- PL 723, 84th Congress.

June 30

Mutual Security Act -- PL 726, 84th Congress.

June 30

Time for filing report of Commission on Government Security -- PL 786, 84th Congress.

June 30

Authority for the National Science Foundation to reimburse the General Services Administration for protection and maintenance of rubber research laboratory at Akron, Ohio -- PL 806, 84th Congress.

June 30

Availability of funds for grants for planning an expanded vocational rehabilitation program -- PL 937, 84th Congress.

June 30

Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 -- PL 206, 83rd Congress.

June 30

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act -- PL 411, 84th Congress.

June 30

Authority for Canadian vessels to operate between certain points in Alaska -- PL 488, 84th Congress.

Special provision re State plans for aid to the blind -- PL 761, 83rd Congress.

Title VI, Housing Act of 1954, Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program -- PL 560, 83rd Congress.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act -- PL 480, 83rd Congress.

Authority for Canadian vessels to transport coal to Ogdensburg, New York -- PL 1019, 84th Congress.

July 1

Time for submission and approval of plans for OASI coverage of Federal Home Loan Banks and TVA employees -- PL 880, 84th Congress.

Free importation of gifts from members of Armed Forces stationed abroad -- PL 190, 84th Congress.

Special enlistment programs, Reserve Forces Act of 1955 -- PL 305, 84th Congress.

Armed Forces Construction Act -- PL 605, 84th Congress.

Time for performing work on unpatented mining claims -- PL 636, 84th Congress.

Special registration and induction of doctors and dentists -- PL 118, 84th Congress.

War risk hazard and detention benefits (both federal and non-federal employees) -- PL 679, 84th Congress.

Missing Persons Act -- PL 749, 84th Congress.

Housing Act of 1954, authority to make advances for public works planning -- PL 560, 83rd Congress.

July 13

Time during which Ute Indians may approve provisions of Act relating to settlement of certain claims -- PL 717, 84th Congress.

July 22

Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 and Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 -- PL 519, 83rd Congress.

July 31

Time for filing applications for benefits under sec. 212 (u) of Survivors Benefits Act -- PL 881, 84th Congress.

Time for filing report of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on approval of OASI coverage plans for Federal Home Loan Banks and TVA -- PL 880, 84th Congress.

Time for filing claims for adjustment of certain estate tax overpayments -- PL 901, 84th Congress.

Armed Forces personnel strength -- PL 307, 83rd Congress.

Small Business Act -- PL 268, 84th Congress.

Aug. 1

Time for awarding certain military and naval decorations -- PL 917, 84th Congress.

Aug. 2

Authority of Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels -- PL 938, 84th Congress.

Aug. 5

Time for free importation of stained glass for a church in Stamford, Conn. -- PL 1001, 84th Congress.

Time for settling war claims of Philippine religious organizations -- PL 997, 84th Congress.

Aug. 9

Time for making permanent appointments under Navy and Marine Corps Officer Augmentation Act of 1955 -- PL 302, 84th Congress.

Time for beginning construction of bridge by Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission -- PL 328, 84th Congress.

Time for settling certain claims by International Claims Commission -- PL 285, 84th Congress.

Aug. 14

Authority of the Secretary of the Interior to lease unassigned lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation -- PL 390, 84th Congress.

Aug. 17

Time for Civil Service Commission to arrange for purchase of retired employees insurance agreements -- PL 356, 84th Congress.

Aug. 30

Time for payment by Oklahoma for lands conveyed to Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College -- PL 720, 83rd Congress.

Sept. 9

Authority to begin construction of causeway across Garrows Bend Channel, Ala. -- PL 780, 83rd Congress.

Dec. 31

Time for filing report on termination of federal supervision over Menominee Indians -- PL 399, 83rd Congress.

Authority of Secretary of the Interior to enter into amendatory repayment contracts under federal reclamation laws -- PL 750, 83rd Congress.

Authority of Secretary of the Interior to execute a contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila Project, Arizona -- PL 394, 84th Congress.

Time for Menominee Tribe to submit to the Secretary of the Interior plan for future control of property -- PL 718, 84th Congress.

Time for filing report of President's Committee on Education Beyond High School -- PL 813, 84th Congress.

Authority to lend naval vessels -- PL 948, 84th Congress.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956

- JAN. 3 -- Second session of 84th Congress convenes. House swears in new Rep. Dingell (D Mich.), receives resignation of Rep. Fine (D N.Y.).
- JAN. 5 -- Eisenhower State of the Union message predicts balanced budget, expanded domestic programs.
- JAN. 8 -- President, at first press conference since Aug. 4, 1955, says he hasn't decided whether to seek re-election.
- JAN. 9 -- Eisenhower submits 9-point farm program featuring soil bank.
- JAN. 12 -- In school message, President proposes \$1.25 billion federal aid for classroom construction.
- JAN. 16 -- Fiscal 1957 Budget calls for \$65.9 billion in expenditures, estimates tax receipts at \$66.3 billion, with \$400 million surplus in Treasury.
- JAN. 17 -- Sec. of State Dulles answers criticism of his "brink of war" policies quoted in Life magazine.
- JAN. 19 -- Eisenhower says he won't object to entry of his name in presidential primaries.
- JAN. 24 -- President's Economic Report predicts "tamer" boom in 1956. Elmer Holland (D Pa.) elected to vacant House seat.
- JAN. 26 -- In special message, Eisenhower urges adoption of health program featuring greater spending for hospitals and research.
- JAN. 27 -- Agriculture Sec. Benson admits "boner" in endorsing -- without reading -- magazine article criticizing farm bloc.
- FEB. 3 -- Sen. Case (R S.D.) opposes natural gas bill because of proffered \$2500 campaign contribution from lawyer-lobbyist favoring the bill.
- FEB. 6 -- Senate passes gas bill, 53-38.
- FEB. 7 -- Senate orders probe of Case incident. James C. Healey (D N.Y.) elected to House.
- FEB. 8 -- Rep. Chauncey Reed (R Ill.) dies.
- FEB. 9 -- In special message, Eisenhower asks extensive revision of immigration law.
- FEB. 13 -- Vice President Nixon credits 1954 Supreme Court decision against segregation to "a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren."
- FEB. 14 -- President's doctors report him medically able to serve another term, with 5-10 years of active life ahead of him.
- FEB. 17 -- Natural gas bill vetoed; Eisenhower criticizes "arrogant" lobbyist efforts on its behalf.
- FEB. 22 -- Senate sets up special committee to probe possible corrupt practices involving contributions or lobbying.
- FEB. 28 -- Sen. Kilgore (D W.Va.) dies.
- FEB. 29 -- Eisenhower says he will seek re-election, convinced his health permits carrying the "burdens of the Presidency" under a reduced work schedule.
- MARCH 1 -- House passes Upper Colorado River power and reclamation project, 256-136.
- MARCH 2 -- Sen. Eastland (D Miss.) named Judiciary Committee chairman despite protest against his attacks on Supreme Court.
- MARCH 6 -- Clarence Manion, chairman of For America, calls for conservative third party.
- MARCH 7 -- Eisenhower leaves it to Nixon to say if he's a candidate for Vice President.
- MARCH 8 -- Senate defeats rigid 90% of parity farm supports by 54-41 vote.
- MARCH 9 -- Interior Sec. McKay says he will resign April 15 and seek GOP nomination to run against Sen. Morse (D Ore.).
- MARCH 12 -- 100 southern Congressmen sign manifesto to Congress criticizing Supreme Court segregation decision and pledging "lawful means" to overturn it.
- MARCH 13 -- In N.H. presidential primary, Eisenhower, Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) sweep delegates, Nixon gets large write-in vote favoring his re-nomination. William R. Laird III (D W.Va.) named Senator.
- MARCH 14 -- President says he'd be happy to have Nixon on his ticket.
- MARCH 19 -- Senate passes omnibus farm bill with 38 amendments. President asks Congress for \$4.9 billion in foreign aid.
- MARCH 20 -- Kefauver upsets Stevenson in Minn. presidential primary with 56% of vote.
- MARCH 26 -- Supreme Court upholds 1954 law requiring testimony in return for prosecution immunity.
- MARCH 27 -- Senate turns down proposals to reform Presidential electoral system.
- MARCH 28 -- Congress approves final version of Upper Colorado reclamation and power project.
- APRIL 4 -- Eisenhower wins 55% of Wis. primary vote, Kefauver 42%, without major opposition. Sen. Thurmond (D S.C.) resigns but seeks re-election.
- APRIL 7 -- Senate group castigates natural gas company officials for attempt to influence vote of Sen. Case (R S.D.).
- APRIL 10 -- Eisenhower outpolls Stevenson in Ill. presidential primary.
- APRIL 11 -- House and Senate approve farm bill with rigid 90% price supports.
- APRIL 16 -- President vetoes farm bill, asks for quick approval of soil bank alone.
- APRIL 17 -- Kefauver wins only 1/2 N.J. convention vote to Gov. Meyner's 35% votes, trails Eisenhower in N.J. preference vote.
- APRIL 18 -- House fails to override farm veto.
- APRIL 21 -- In speech to editors' association, Stevenson proposes halt to H-bomb tests.
- APRIL 24 -- In Mass. and Pa. preferential primaries, Eisenhower outpolls other candidates.
- APRIL 26 -- Nixon says he'll accept Vice Presidential nomination again.
- APRIL 30 -- Sen. Barkley (D Ky.) dies.
- MAY 1 -- Stevenson beats Kefauver in D.C. delegate primary. Gov. Folsom (D Ala.) trounced by strong segregationist for Democratic committeeman post; Sen. Hill (D Ala.) renominated.
- MAY 3 -- House passes new soil bank farm bill.
- MAY 5 -- Sen. Johnson (D Texas) wins control of state organization from Gov. Shivers.
- MAY 7 -- Kefauver total tops Eisenhower's in Md. preferential primary.
- MAY 8 -- President wins 61% of Indiana preference vote to Kefauver's 37%.
- MAY 9 -- Sen. George (D Ga.) bows out of re-election race, will advise on NATO.
- MAY 10 -- Senate passes federal flood insurance bill.
- MAY 12 -- After two-day check-up, President gets good health report.
- MAY 16 -- Ike outpolls Kefauver in Neb. primary.

- MAY 17 -- House Committee rejects President's long-term foreign aid request. Eisenhower's pledged delegates reach 666, enough to guarantee renomination.
- MAY 18 -- Eisenhower and Stevenson win party delegates in Oregon.
- MAY 23 -- Congress clears soil bank farm bill.
- MAY 25 -- Rep. Granahan (D Pa.) dies.
- MAY 26 -- Three N.C. Congressmen defeated in Democratic primary; two were opposed for not signing March 12 segregation manifesto. Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) rejected by state GOP convention, Rep. Davis endorsed in Senate primary race.
- MAY 28 -- Frederick Seaton named Sec. of Interior.
- MAY 29 -- Stevenson beats Kefauver by narrow margin in Fla. primary. Sen. Clements (D Ky.) wins renomination over Gov. Chandler's candidate.
- JUNE 5 -- Stevenson decisively outpolls Kefauver in Calif. primary. Gov. Harriman (D N.Y.) wins 80 delegates, Stevenson 6 (out of 10 sought) in N.Y.
- JUNE 7 -- House turns down Eisenhower plea, votes \$1.1 billion cut in foreign aid.
- JUNE 8-9 -- President hospitalized with intestinal obstruction, successfully undergoes surgery.
- JUNE 9 -- Harriman officially enters presidential race.
- JUNE 11 -- Supreme Court rules federal security program doesn't apply to persons in non-sensitive jobs.
- JUNE 17 -- Sen. Green (D R.I.) sets record for oldest Senator -- 88 years, 8 months and 15 days old.
- JUNE 21 -- Robert Humphreys (D Ky.) appointed Senator.
- JUNE 25 -- 20 GOP governors petition Ike to run.
- JUNE 26 -- Congress sends giant highway bill to White House. Senate votes nearly \$1 billion more for Air Force than President wanted.
- JUNE 27 -- House votes big pension raise for non-disabled World War I veterans.
- JUNE 30 -- Eisenhower leaves hospital for convalescence at Gettysburg.
- JULY 5 -- House votes 225-192 to add anti-segregation amendment to school aid bill, then kills the bill.
- JULY 6 -- House approves higher postal rates.
- JULY 9 -- Congress sends \$3.9 billion foreign aid authorization to President.
- JULY 10 -- Eisenhower makes clear he's still seeking renomination.
- JULY 12 -- Senate approves bill for atomic reactors for peaceful uses.
- JULY 13 -- 83 southern Representatives sign manifesto against civil rights bill.
- JULY 16 -- Illinois auditor Orville Hodge (R) resigns after charges of embezzling state funds. Senate confirms Simon Sobeloff as circuit judge, 64-19.
- JULY 17 -- Senate liberalizes social security.
- JULY 19 -- Federal Hells Canyon dam rejected by Senate, 41-51.
- JULY 23 -- Harold Stassen causes GOP furor, urges Gov. Herter (R Mass.) as VP candidate instead of Nixon. Civil rights bill passed by House, 279-126, pigeonholed in Senate.
- JULY 24 -- House kills bill to speed federal development of atomic power. Two natural gas bill lobbyists indicted for unlawful contribution denounced by Sen. Case (R S.D.) Feb. 3.
- JULY 26 -- Senate committee shelves bill to raise postal rates. House rejects Frypan-Arkansas bill.
- JULY 27 -- Congress grants \$3.8 billion in foreign aid funds. Senate votes for liberalized immigration laws, House refuses to act. Congress okays social security and housing bills, then adjourns for 1956. 180 GOP Representatives pledge support of Nixon.
- JULY 28 -- Ex-Gov. Thornton (R Colo.) picked to run for retiring Sen. Millikin's (R) seat.
- JULY 30 -- Stassen takes leave of absence from White House post to continue drop-Nixon campaign.
- JULY 31 -- Kefauver bows out of presidential race, asks support for Stevenson.
- AUG. 1 -- Eisenhower, in first press conference since June 6, says he can carry on in job for four more years, is running for the sake of the GOP, praises Nixon but won't state preference for VP nominee.
- AUG. 5 -- Rep. Hinshaw (R Calif.) dies.
- AUG. 7 -- Gov. Hall (R Kan.) defeated for renomination after controversy over his "liberal" policies.
- AUG. 8 -- Eisenhower promises complete physical exam before election day, with frank report to the people if found unfit.
- AUG. 11 -- Former President Truman endorses Harriman as Democratic presidential nominee.
- AUG. 12 -- Eisenhower confers with bipartisan group of Congressional leaders on Suez Canal crisis.
- AUG. 13 -- Democratic convention convenes in Chicago, keynoter Gov. Clement (Tenn.) delivering 10-count "indictment" of Eisenhower Administration.
- AUG. 15 -- Democrats haggle over civil rights plank, adopt platform by voice vote.
- AUG. 16 -- Stevenson wins presidential nomination on first ballot, 905½ votes to Harriman's 210, seven other contenders' 256½. Stevenson throws VP nomination open to delegates' choice.
- AUG. 17 -- Kefauver chosen VP candidate on second ballot after close contest with Sen. Kennedy (Mass.) and others. Truman changes tack, praises Stevenson as a "fighter" he'll support. Stevenson charges failure of GOP leadership.
- AUG. 20 -- GOP convention opens in San Francisco, hears keynoter Gov. Langlie (Wash.) hail Eisenhower "crusade."
- AUG. 21 -- GOP platform adopted without dissent. Sen. Lehman (D N.Y.), aged 78, declines to seek reelection.
- AUG. 22 -- Eisenhower says Stassen has given up opposition to Nixon's renomination, convinced it's the will of most delegates. Eisenhower and Nixon nominated unanimously, with Stassen seconding Nixon.
- AUG. 23 -- President calls Republicans the party of the future, of principle not expediency.
- AUG. 25 -- Sen. Daniel (D Texas) wins gubernatorial run-off primary.
- AUG. 28 -- AFL-CIO executive council endorses Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, 17-5.
- SEPT. 7 -- Supreme Court Justice Minton resigns, effective Oct. 15.
- SEPT. 10 -- Maine voters re-elect Democratic governor, choose first Dem. Congressman since 1934, one GOP Rep. by 28 votes, another GOP incumbent handily. N.Y. conventions pick state Attorney Gen. Javits (R) and NYC Mayor Wagner (D) for Senate race.
- SEPT. 11 -- Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) wins renomination with small plurality over organization-supported Rep. Davis. Gov. Bracken Lee (R Utah), Administration critic, loses in party primary. Sen. Magnuson

Highlights of 1956 - 3

- (D Wash.) outpolls Gov. Langlie (R) in Senate primaries. Ex-Rep. Carroll (D Colo.) beats ex-Agriculture Sec. Brannan for Senate nomination. No upsets in primaries in Ariz., Minn., N.H. and Vt.
- SEPT. 12 -- Eisenhower opens campaign at Gettysburg farm with speech to party workers. Ex-Gov. Talmadge (D Ga.) nominated to fill Sen. George's seat.
- SEPT. 13 -- Stevenson, campaigning since his nomination, officially opens the race with attack on GOP record and Nixon as "heir apparent."
- SEPT. 18 -- Nixon starts 32-state campaign tour with pledge to tell "the facts" about the Administration's achievements. Rep. Lane (D Mass.), after serving prison term for tax evasion, renominated for House.
- SEPT. 19 -- In first campaign broadcast, Eisenhower stresses peace at home and abroad, criticizes Stevenson proposals to end draft and H-bomb tests.
- SEPT. 22 -- Stevenson outlines farm policy at Newton, Iowa, calls Benson Ike's "hired man." Nixon, in Colorado, predicts 4-day work week.
- SEPT. 25 -- Eisenhower hits back at farm critics in Peoria, Ill. speech. Stevenson, speaking in Little Rock, Ark., applauded for endorsing Supreme Court segregation decision.
- SEPT. 27 -- In St. Louis, Stevenson charges GOP stresses "bread and circuses" to hide lack of new ideas.
- SEPT. 28 -- Stevenson urges federal aid for school construction and teacher shortages, proposes federal college scholarships or loans. Kefauver says Democrats represent the "Joe Smiths" of USA.
- SEPT. 29 -- N.J. judge William J. Brennan (D) named to Supreme Court to replace Minton.
- OCT. 1 -- In Cleveland and Lexington, Ky. speeches, Eisenhower details accomplishments of GOP regime, outlines "new direction" of the party.
- OCT. 4 -- Stevenson in NYC speech says Ike should "stop trying to run on the Democratic record."
- OCT. 5 -- At press conference, Eisenhower says there should not be bar to number of presidential terms.
- OCT. 8 -- Senate Committee begins investigation of Ill. bank scandals involving jailed state auditor Hodge. Stevenson outlines proposed health program featuring federal aid to help health insurance reach all Americans.
- OCT. 9 -- Alaska territorial voting elects more Democrats than Republicans. Locomotive Engineers, Stevenson supporters in '52, endorse Ike.
- OCT. 11 -- Negro Rep. Powell (D N.Y.) endorses Eisenhower for re-election because of President's civil rights stand.
- OCT. 12 -- Rep. Priest (D Tenn.) dies. Eisenhower answers questions at "citizens' press conference" on TV. Stevenson, in San Diego, Calif., attacks Ike for "abdication of political leadership."
- OCT. 15 -- President announces decision to continue economic aid to Yugoslavia, without heavy military equipment.
- OCT. 17 -- Stevenson hammers at Nixon in Mich. speech.
- OCT. 20 -- In Cincinnati, Stevenson calls Administration's "sterile" foreign policy its "most serious failure."
- OCT. 23 -- Eisenhower issues document on his disarmament and nuclear program, rejecting ban on H-bomb tests without safeguards.
- OCT. 28 -- President's doctors report, after hospital examination, that Ike's in "excellent health."
- OCT. 31 -- Eisenhower calls military actions against Egypt by Israel, Britain and France "in error," hopes UN can solve dispute, says U.S. won't get involved in Middle East fighting, pledges economic aid to independent Polish and Hungarian governments.
- NOV. 1 -- Stevenson says bankrupt GOP policy gave USSR two victories: influence in the Middle East and "the breakdown of the Western alliance."
- NOV. 3 -- Sec. of State Dulles operated on for intestinal cancer.
- NOV. 5 -- U.S. rejects as "unthinkable" Soviet proposal for joint intervention to halt invasion of Egypt. Stevenson says scientific evidence shows Eisenhower as President would not live through second term.
- NOV. 6 -- Eisenhower-Nixon ticket re-elected in landslide, winning 457-74 electoral votes from 41 states, 2 more than in 1952. But Democrats win House and Senate and add to their governorships.
- NOV. 7 -- Eisenhower says "modern Republicanism" won the victory. AFL-CIO president Meany gives labor credit for keeping Democrats in control of Congress, says voters endorsed Ike, not the GOP. Newly re-elected Rep. Fernandez (D N.M.) dies.
- NOV. 8 -- Eisenhower orders 5,000 Hungarian refugees from Communism admitted to U.S.
- NOV. 9 -- President briefs 23 Congressional leaders on Middle East and Eastern Europe crises.
- NOV. 13 -- Democratic leaders pick Sen. Mansfield (Mont.) to succeed defeated Sen. Clements (Ky.) as party whip. Supreme Court outlaws all segregation on buses.
- NOV. 14 -- Eisenhower tells press conference Democrats' Congressional victories show voters are not yet convinced GOP has adopted modern philosophy.
- NOV. 22 -- Eisenhower invokes Taft-Hartley in eastern longshoremen's strike.
- NOV. 26 -- Democratic National Committee sets up advisory group to push party program.
- NOV. 27 -- Sec. of Defense Wilson settles interservice dispute over missiles, assigns Air Force control over long and intermediate range missiles.
- DEC. 1 -- Eisenhower orders 21,500 Hungarian refugees admitted to U.S.
- DEC. 2 -- Sec. Dulles resumes job after operation.
- DEC. 4 -- Stevenson says he'll never run for President again. Britain asks U.S. to waive interest payment on debts.
- DEC. 5 -- Grand jury probes Rep. Powell's (D N.Y.) tax affairs.
- DEC. 6 -- Nixon, in major foreign policy speech, says both U.S. and allies share blame for Suez split, predicts economic aid to Britain.
- DEC. 8 -- Retiring Gov. Herter (R Mass.) named Under Sec. of State, effective Feb. 1. Speaker Rayburn, other House leaders, refuse to serve on Democratic Advisory Committee.
- DEC. 9 -- U.S. Communist politburo drafts constitution proclaiming independence from USSR.
- DEC. 14 -- Rep. Green (D Pa.) indicted for conspiracy, taking money for House Committee work.
- DEC. 17 -- Electors cast votes in states, officially elect Eisenhower and Nixon.
- DEC. 18 -- Nixon to Austria to survey refugee situation.
- DEC. 26 -- Rep. T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) dies.

As of Jan. 1, 1957

LIST OF GOVERNORS, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Following is a state-by-state list of the Governors, Senators and Representatives (by district) in office as of Jan. 1, 1957.

Two vacancies exist in the House: Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) died Nov. 7, 1956. A special election to fill the vacancy has been called for April 9. Rep. T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) died Dec. 26; a date for a special election to fill his seat has not been set.

Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) was elected governor Nov. 6, but his resignation from the Senate is not effective until Jan. 15, 1957, when a successor to him will be appointed.

An asterisk (*) denotes freshmen.

The party breakdown of Governors, Senators and Representatives as of Jan. 1:

	Dem.	GOP
GOVERNORS	29	19
SENATORS	49	47
REPRESENTATIVES	233	200

ALABAMA

GOVERNOR: James E. Folsom (D)

SENATE: Lister Hill (D); John J. Sparkman (D)
HOUSE: 1. Frank W. Boykin (D)
2. George M. Grant (D)
3. George W. Andrews (D)
4. Kenneth A. Roberts (D)
5. Albert Rains (D)
6. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)
7. Carl Elliott (D)
8. Robert E. Jones (D)
9. George Huddleston Jr. (D)

ARIZONA

GOVERNOR: Ernest W. McFarland (D)

SENATE: Carl Hayden (D); Barry Goldwater (R)
HOUSE: 1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Stewart L. Udall (D)

ARKANSAS

GOVERNOR: Orval Faubus (D)

SENATE: J. W. Fulbright (D); John L. McClellan (D)
HOUSE: 1. E. C. Gathings (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. James W. Trimble (D)
4. Oren Harris (D)
5. Brooks Hays (D)
6. W. F. Norrell (D)

CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR: Goodwin J. Knight (R)

SENATE: Thomas H. Kuchel (R); William F. Knowland (R)
HOUSE: 1. Hubert B. Scudder (R)
2. Clair Engle (D)
3. John E. Moss Jr. (D)
4. William S. Mailliard (R)
5. John F. Shelley (D)
6. John F. Baldwin Jr. (R)
7. John J. Allen Jr. (R)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. J. Arthur Younger (R)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)

11. John J. McFall (D)*
12. B. F. Sisk (D)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Harlan Hagen (D)
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R)
16. Donald L. Jackson (R)
17. Cecil R. King (D)
18. Craig Hosmer (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. H. Allen Smith (R)*
21. Edgar W. Hiestand (R)
22. Joe Holt (R)
23. Clyde Doyle (D)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. Patrick J. Hillings (R)
26. James Roosevelt (D)
27. Harry R. Sheppard (D)
28. James B. Utt (R)
29. D. S. Sound (D)*
30. Bob Wilson (R)

COLORADO

GOVERNOR: Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)*

SENATE: Gordon Allott (R); John A. Carroll (D)*
HOUSE: 1. Byron G. Rogers (D)
2. William S. Hill (R)
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT

GOVERNOR: Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)

SENATE: Prescott Bush (R); William A. Purtell (R)
HOUSE: 1. Edwin H. May Jr. (R)*
2. Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)
3. Albert W. Cretella (R)
4. Albert P. Morano (R)
5. James T. Patterson (R)
AL. Antoni N. Sadlak (R)

DELAWARE

GOVERNOR: J. Caleb Boggs (R)

SENATE: J. Allen Frear Jr. (D); John J. Williams (R)
HOUSE: AL. Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)*

FLORIDA

GOVERNOR: LeRoy Collins (D)

SENATE: Spessard L. Holland (D); George A. Smathers (D)
HOUSE: 1. William C. Cramer (R)
2. Charles E. Bennett (D)
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
4. Dante B. Fascell (D)
5. A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)
6. Paul G. Rogers (D)
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D)

GEORGIA

GOVERNOR: S. Marvin Griffin (D)

SENATE: Richard B. Russell (D); Herman Talmadge (D)*
HOUSE: 1. Prince H. Preston (D)
2. J. L. Pilcher (D)
3. E. L. Forrester (D)
4. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
5. James C. Davis (D)

6. Carl Vinson (D)
7. Henderson Lanham (D)
8. Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Paul Brown (D)

IDAHO

GOVERNOR: Robert S. Smylie (R)

SENATE: Frank Church (D)*; Henry C. Dwarshak (R)
HOUSE: 1. Gracie Pfost (D)
2. Hamer H. Budge (R)

ILLINOIS

GOVERNOR: William G. Stratton (R)

SENATE: Everett McKinley Dirksen (R); Paul Douglas (D)
HOUSE: 1. William L. Dawson (D)
2. Barratt O'Hara (D)
3. Emmet F. Byrne (R)*
4. William E. McVey (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D)
7. James B. Bowler (D)
8. Thomas S. Gordon (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Harold R. Collier (R)*
11. Timothy P. Sheehan (R)
12. Charles A. Boyle (D)
13. Marguerite Stitt Church (R)
14. Russell W. Keeney (R)*
15. Noah M. Mason (R)
16. Leo E. Allen (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)*
19. Robert B. Chipperfield (R)
20. Sid Simpson (R)
21. Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)
22. William L. Springer (R)
23. Charles W. Vorse (R)
24. Melvin Price (D)
25. Kenneth J. Gray (D)

INDIANA

GOVERNOR: Harold W. Handley (R)*

SENATE: Homer E. Capehart (R); William E. Jenner (R)
HOUSE: 1. Roy J. Madden (D)
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)
3. F. Jay Nimitz (R)*
4. E. Ross Adair (R)
5. John V. Beamer (R)
6. Cecil M. Harden (R)
7. William G. Bray (R)
8. Winfield K. Denton (D)
9. Earl Wilson (R)
10. Ralph Harvey (R)
11. Charles B. Brownson (R)

IOWA

GOVERNOR: Herschel C. Loveless (D)*

SENATE: Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R); Thomas E. Martin (R)
HOUSE: 1. Fred Schwengel (R)
2. Henry O. Talle (R)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. Karl M. LeCompte (R)
5. Paul Cunningham (R)
6. Merwin Coad (D)*

House, Senate List - 2

7. Ben F. Jensen (R)
8. Charles B. Hoeven (R)

KANSAS

GOVERNOR: George Docking (D)*

- SENATE: Frank Carlson (R);
Andrew F. Schoepel (R)
- HOUSE: 1. William H. Avery (R)
2. Errett P. Scrivner (R)
3. Myron V. George (R)
4. Edward H. Rees (R)
5. J. Floyd Breeding (D)*
6. Wint Smith (R)

KENTUCKY

GOVERNOR: Albert B. Chandler (D)

- SENATE: John Sherman Cooper (R);*
Thurston B. Morton (R)*
- HOUSE: 1. Noble J. Gregory (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. John M. Robison Jr. (R)
4. Frank Chelf (D)
5. Brent Spence (D)
6. John C. Watts (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)
8. Eugene Siler (R)

LOUISIANA

GOVERNOR: Earl K. Long (D)

- SENATE: Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D);
Russell B. Long (D)
- HOUSE: 1. F. Edward Hebert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)
4. Overton Brooks (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. James H. Morrison (D)
7. T. Ashton Thompson (D)
8. George S. Long (D)

MAINE

GOVERNOR: Edmund S. Muskie (D)

- SENATE: Frederick G. Payne (R);
Margaret Chase Smith (R)
- HOUSE: 1. Robert Hale (R)
2. Frank M. Coffin (D)*
3. Clifford G. McIntire (R)

MARYLAND

GOVERNOR: Theodore R. McKeldin (R)

- SENATE: J. Glenn Beall (R);
John Marshall Butler (R)
- HOUSE: 1. Edward T. Miller (R)
2. James P. S. Devereux (R)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)
4. George H. Fallon (D)
5. Richard E. Lankford (D)
6. DeWitt S. Hyde (R)
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNOR: Foster Furcolo (D)*

- SENATE: John F. Kennedy (D);
Leverett Saltonstall (R)
- HOUSE: 1. John W. Heseltan (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)
6. William H. Bates (D)
7. Thomas J. Lane (D)
8. Tarbert H. Macdonald (D)
9. Donald W. Nicholson (R)
10. Laurence Curtis (R)
11. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)

12. John W. McCormack (D)
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)

MICHIGAN

GOVERNOR: G. Mennen Williams (D)

- SENATE: Pat McNamara (D); Charles E. Potter (R)
- HOUSE: 1. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)
2. George Meader (R)
3. August E. Johansen (R)
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)*
7. Robert J. McIntosh (R)*
8. Alvin M. Bentley (R)
9. Robert P. Griffin (R)*
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Victor A. Knox (R)
12. John B. Bennett (R)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Louis C. Rabaut (D)
15. John D. Dingell Jr. (D)
16. John Lesinski Jr. (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. William S. Broomfield (R)*

MINNESOTA

GOVERNOR: Orville L. Freeman (D)
SENATE: Hubert H. Humphrey (D);
Edward J. Thye (R)

- HOUSE: 1. August H. Andresen (R)
2. Joseph P. O'Hara (R)
3. Roy W. Wier (D)
4. Eugene J. McCarthy (D)
5. Walter H. Judd (R)
6. Fred Marshall (D)
7. H. Carl Andersen (R)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)
9. Coya Knutson (D)

MISSISSIPPI

GOVERNOR: James P. Coleman (D)
SENATE: James O. Eastland (D); John Stennis (D)

- HOUSE: 1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. Frank E. Smith (D)
4. John Bell Williams (D)
5. Arthur Winstead (D)
6. William M. Colmer (D)

MISSOURI

GOVERNOR: James T. Blair Jr. (D)*
SENATE: Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D);
Stuart Symington (D)

- HOUSE: 1. Frank M. Karsten (D)
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R)
3. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D)
4. George H. Christopher (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. W. R. Hull Jr. (D)
7. Charles H. Brown (D)*
8. A. S. J. Carnahan (D)
9. Clarence Cannon (D)
10. Paul C. Jones (D)
11. Morgan M. Maulder (D)

MONTANA

GOVERNOR: J. Hugo Aronson (R)
SENATE: Mike Mansfield (D);
James E. Murray (D)

- HOUSE: 1. Lee Metcalf (D)
2. Leroy H. Anderson (D)*

NEBRASKA

GOVERNOR: Victor E. Anderson (R)
SENATE: Carl T. Curtis (R); Roman L. Hruska (R)

- HOUSE: 1. Phil Weaver (R)
2. Glenn Cunningham (R)*
3. Robert D. Harrison (R)
4. A. L. Miller (R)

NEVADA

GOVERNOR: Charles H. Russell (R)
SENATE: Alan Bible (D); George W. Malone (R)
HOUSE: AL Walter S. Baring (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNOR: Lane Dwinell (R)
SENATE: Styles Bridges (R); Norris Cotton (R)
HOUSE: 1. Chester E. Marrow (R)
2. Perkins Bass (R)

NEW JERSEY

GOVERNOR: Robert B. Meyner (D)
SENATE: Clifford P. Case (R);
H. Alexander Smith (R)

HOUSE: 1. Charles A. Walverton (R)
2. Vacancy
3. James C. Auchincloss (R)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)
6. Florence P. Dwyer (R)*
7. William B. Widnall (R)
8. Gordon Canfield (R)
9. Frank C. Owers Jr. (R)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Hugh J. Addonizio (D)
12. Robert W. Keon (R)
13. Alfred D. Sieminski (D)
14. Vincent J. Dellar (R)*

NEW MEXICO

GOVERNOR: Edwin L. Mechem (R)*
SENATE: Clinton P. Anderson (D);
Dennis Chavez (D)

HOUSE: AL John J. Dempsey (D)
AL Vacancy

NEW YORK

GOVERNOR: Averell Harriman (D)
SENATE: Irving M. Ives (R); Jacob K. Javits (R)*

HOUSE: 1. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)
2. Steven B. Deonunian (R)
3. Frank J. Becker (R)
4. Henry J. Latham (R)
5. Albert H. Bosch (R)
6. Lester Holtzman (D)
7. James J. Delaney (D)
8. Victor L. Anfuso (D)
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D)
10. Edna F. Kelly (D)
11. Emanuel Celler (D)
12. Francis E. Dorn (R)
13. Abraham J. Multer (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D)
15. John H. Ray (R)
16. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D)
17. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)
18. Alfred E. Santangelo (D)*
19. Leonard Forbstein (D)*
20. Ludwig Teller (D)*
21. Herbert Zelenka (D)
22. James C. Healey (D)
23. Isidore Dollinger (D)
24. Charles A. Buckley (D)
25. Paul A. Fino (R)
26. Edwin B. Dooley (R)*
27. Ralph W. Gwinn (R)
28. Katharine St. George (R)
29. J. Ernest Wharton (R)
30. Leo W. O'Brien (D)
31. Dean P. Taylor (R)
32. Bernard W. Kearney (R)
33. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)
34. William R. Williams (R)
35. R. Walter Riehlman (R)
36. John Taber (R)
37. W. Sterling Cole (R)
38. Kenneth B. Keating (R)
39. Harold C. Osterlag (R)
40. William E. Miller (R)
41. Edmund P. Radwan (R)
42. John R. Pillion (R)

43. Daniel A. Reed (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR: Luther H. Hodges (D)
 SENATE: Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D); W. Kerr Scott (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)
 2. L. H. Fountain (D)
 3. Graham A. Barden (D)
 4. Harold D. Cooley (D)
 5. Ralph J. Scott (D)*
 6. Carl T. Durham (D)
 7. Alton Lennon (D)*
 8. A. Paul Kitchin (D)*
 9. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)
 10. Charles R. Jones (R)
 11. Basil L. Whitener (D)*
 12. George A. Shuford (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR: John E. Davis (R)*
 SENATE: William Langer (R); Milton R. Young (R)
 HOUSE: AL Usher L. Burdick (R)
 AL Otto Krueger (R)

OHIO

GOVERNOR: C. William O'Neill (R)*
 SENATE: John W. Bricker (R);
 Frank J. Lausche (D)*
 HOUSE: 1. Gordon H. Scherer (R)
 2. William E. Hess (R)
 3. Paul F. Schenck (R)
 4. William M. McCulloch (R)
 5. Cliff Clevenger (R)
 6. James G. Polk (D)
 7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
 8. Jackson E. Betts (R)
 9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
 10. Thomas A. Jenkins (R)
 11. David S. Dennison Jr. (R)*
 12. John M. Vorys (R)
 13. A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R)
 14. William H. Ayres (R)
 15. John E. Henderson (R)
 16. Frank T. Bow (R)
 17. J. Harry McGregor (R)
 18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
 19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)
 20. Michael A. Faighan (D)
 21. Charles A. Vanik (D)
 22. Frances P. Bolton (R)
 23. William E. Minshall (R)

OKLAHOMA

GOVERNOR: Raymond Gary (D)
 SENATE: Robert S. Kerr (D);
 A. S. Mike Monroney (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Page Belcher (R)
 2. Ed Edmondson (D)
 3. Carl Albert (D)
 4. Tom Steed (D)
 5. John Jarman (D)
 6. Toby Morris (D)*

OREGON

GOVERNOR: Robert D. Holmes (D)*
 SENATE: Wayne Morse (D);
 Richard L. Neuberger (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Walter Norblad (R)
 2. Al Ullman (D)*
 3. Edl Green (D)
 4. Charles O. Porter (D)*

PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNOR: George M. Leader (D)
 SENATE: Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D)*
 Edward Martin (R)
 HOUSE: 1. William A. Barrett (D)
 2. Kathryn E. Granahan (D)*
 3. James A. Byrne (D)
 4. Earl Chudoff (D)
 5. William J. Green Jr. (D)

6. Hugh Scott (R)
 7. Benjamin F. James (R)
 8. Willard S. Curtin (R)*
 9. Paul B. Dague (R)
 10. Joseph L. Carrigg (R)
 11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
 12. Ivor D. Fenton (R)
 13. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)
 14. George M. Rhodes (D)
 15. Francis E. Walter (D)
 16. Walter M. Mumma (R)
 17. Alvin R. Bush (R)
 18. Richard M. Simpson (R)
 19. S. Walter Stauffer (R)*
 20. James E. Van Zandt (R)
 21. Augustine B. Kelley (D)
 22. John P. Saylor (R)
 23. Leon H. Gavin (R)
 24. Carroll D. Kearns (R)
 25. Frank M. Clark (D)
 26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
 27. James G. Fulton (R)
 28. Herman P. Eberharter (D)
 29. Robert J. Corbett (R)
 30. Elmer J. Holland (D)

RHODE ISLAND

GOVERNOR: Dennis J. Roberts (D)
 SENATE: Theodore Francis Green (D);
 John O. Pastore (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Aime J. Forand (D)
 2. John E. Fogarty (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR: George B. Timmerman Jr. (D)
 SENATE: Olin D. Johnston (D);
 Strom Thurmond (D)
 HOUSE: 1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)
 2. John J. Riley (D)
 3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
 4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)
 5. Robert W. Hemphill (D)*
 6. John L. McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR: Joe Foss (R)
 SENATE: Francis Case (R); Karl E. Mundt (R)
 HOUSE: 1. George S. McGovern (D)*
 2. E. Y. Berry (R)

TENNESSEE

GOVERNOR: Frank G. Clement (D)
 SENATE: Albert Gore (D); Estes Kefauver (D)
 HOUSE: 1. B. Carroll Reece (R)
 2. Howard H. Baker (R)
 3. James B. Frazier Jr. (D)
 4. Joe L. Evans (D)
 5. J. Carlton Loner (D)*
 6. Ross Bass (D)
 7. Tom Murray (D)
 8. Jere Cooper (D)
 9. Clifford Davis (D)

TEXAS

GOVERNOR: Price Daniel (D)*
 SENATE: Price Daniel (D);
 Lyndon B. Johnson (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Wright Patman (D)
 2. Jack B. Brooks (D)
 3. Lindley G. Beckworth (D)*
 4. Sam Rayburn (D)
 5. Bruce Alger (R)
 6. Olin E. Teague (D)
 7. John Dowdy (D)
 8. Albert Thomas (D)
 9. Clark W. Thompson (D)
 10. Homer Thornberry (D)
 11. W. R. Poage (D)
 12. Jim Wright (D)
 13. Frank Bard (D)
 14. John Young (D)*
 15. Joe M. Kilgore (D)

16. J. T. Rutherford (D)
 17. Omar Burleson (D)
 18. Walter Rogers (D)
 19. George Mahon (D)
 20. Paul J. Kilday (D)
 21. O. C. Fisher (D)
 AL Martin Dies (D)

UTAH

GOVERNOR: George D. Clyde (R)*
 SENATE: Wallace F. Bennett (R);
 Arthur V. Watkins (R)
 HOUSE: 1. Henry Aldous Dixon (R)
 2. William A. Dawson (R)

VERMONT

GOVERNOR: Joseph B. Johnson (R)
 SENATE: George D. Aiken (R);
 Ralph E. Flanders (R)
 HOUSE: AL Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR: Thomas B. Stanley (D)
 SENATE: Harry Flood Byrd (D);
 A. Willis Robertson (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)
 2. Porter Hardy Jr. (D)
 3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)
 4. Watkins M. Abbott (D)
 5. William M. Tuck (D)
 6. Richard H. Poff (R)
 7. Burr P. Harrison (D)
 8. Howard W. Smith (D)
 9. W. Pat Jennings (D)
 10. Joel T. Brayhill (R)

WASHINGTON

GOVERNOR: Albert D. Rosellini (D)*
 SENATE: Henry M. Jackson (D);
 Warren G. Magnuson (D)
 HOUSE: 1. Thomas M. Foley (R)
 2. Jack Westland (R)
 3. Russell V. Mack (R)
 4. Hal Holmes (R)
 5. Walt Horan (R)
 6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)
 AL Don Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR: Cecil H. Underwood (R)*
 SENATE: Matthew M. Neely (D);
 W. Chapman Revercomb (R)*
 HOUSE: 1. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)*
 2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
 3. Cleveland M. Bailey (D)
 4. Will E. Neal (R)*
 5. Elizabeth Kee (D)
 6. Robert C. Byrd (D)

WISCONSIN

GOVERNOR: Vernon W. Thomson (R)*
 SENATE: Joseph R. McCarthy (R);
 Alexander Wiley (R)
 HOUSE: 1. Lawrence H. Smith (R)
 2. Donald E. Tewes (R)*
 3. Gardner R. Withrow (R)
 4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
 5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
 6. William K. Van Pelt (R)
 7. Melvin R. Laird (R)
 8. John W. Byrnes (R)
 9. Lister R. Johnson (D)
 10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)

WYOMING

GOVERNOR: Milward L. Simpson (R)
 SENATE: Frank A. Barrett (R);
 Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)
 HOUSE: AL E. Keith Thomson (R)

85th CONGRESS SENIORITY, AGES, PROFESSIONS

The 85th Congress reporting on Jan. 3, like its predecessors, is a diverse group. Following is Congressional Quarterly's summary of the ages, professions and unofficial seniority ranking of the Representatives and Senators. Individual Members' ages, professions and seniority rankings are on the following three pages. (For a comparison with the 84th Congress, see 1955 Almanac, p. 24)

85th Congress Ages

The average lawmaker in the 85th Congress will be 53.8 years old -- over a year older than the average Member of the 84th Congress.

The average Senator is 57.9 years old, while the age of the average Representative is 52.96 years. (Averages are based on the ages of 95 Senators and 434 House Members, as of Jan. 1, 1957. There is one vacancy in the Senate, the seat of retiring Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), and two vacancies in the House, the seats of the late Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) and the late Rep. T. Millet Hand (R N.J.). The table below shows how the average ages compare with those for previous Congresses:

Congress	Senate	House	Both Chambers
85th	57.9	52.96	53.8
(1957-58)			
84th	57.2	51.4	52.2
(1955-56)			
83rd	56.6	52	53
(1953-54)			
82nd	56.6	52	53
(1951-52)			

The oldest and youngest Senators in the 85th Congress are Democrats Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), who is 89, and Frank Church (Idaho), who is 32. Oldest Republican Senator is Edward Martin (Pa.), 77; the youngest, Charles E. Potter (Mich.), 38.

In the House, the youngest Representative is Rep. John Dingell (D Mich.), 30. The youngest Republican will be Edwin H. May Jr. (Conn.), 32. Also 32 are Reps. Merwin Coad (D Iowa), Kenneth Gray (D Ill.) and Joe Holt (R Calif.).

Oldest House Member is Brent Spence (D Ky.), 82. Oldest Republicans, all 81, are Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Will Neal (R W.Va.) and Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.).

85th Congress Professions

Attorneys again predominate in the 85th Congress, accounting for more than one-half of the membership. And nearly one-third of the Members have backgrounds in business or banking.

Almost 98 percent of the Senators and 93.5 percent of the Representatives have had prior experience in politics or civic service. Fifty-nine percent of the House and 68 percent of the Senate are veterans of the armed forces.

Some Members have engaged in more than one profession, which explains why the percentages in the following breakdown total more than 100. A few, such as housewives, fit into no professional category. Two Representatives are ministers. The Senate tabulation is based on 95 of 96 Members; the House, on 433 of 435 Members.

	84th Congress		85th Congress	
	Senate	House	Senate	House
Agriculture	22%	11%	21%	11%
Business or Banking	29	29	29	30
Journalism	10	9	9	7
Law	63	56	65	56
Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering	4	3	4	2
Teaching	18	10	18	11

House Chart Key, Summary

(See page 12, for chart)

Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
1.	Age			
2.	Agriculture	26	22	48
3.	Business/Banking	72	57	129
4.	Civic Service/Politics	187	218	405
5.	Journalism	17	14	31
6.	Law	104	137	241
7.	Teaching	20	26	46
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)	5*	4**	9
9.	Veteran	125	133	258
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

*Includes 1 E(ngineer), 4 M(edical).

**Includes 1 D(ental), 2 E(ngineers), 1 M(edical).

Senate Chart Key, Summary

(See page 11, for chart)

Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
1.	Age			
2.	Agriculture	13	7	20
3.	Business/Banking	18	10	28
4.	Civic Service/Politics	46	47	93
5.	Journalism	4	5	9
6.	Law	26	36	62
7.	Teaching	6	11	17
8.	D(ent), E(ng.), M(ed.)	2*	2*	4
9.	Veteran	32	33	65
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

*Includes 2E(ngineers).

85th Congress - Senate: Ages, Professions, Veteran Status

This chart lists the membership of the Senate for the 85th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 6, 1956. Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Dec. 31, 1956; Column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (See 1955 Almanac, p. 18 for seniority in 84th Congress.)

Check marks (✓) in Columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession (s) of each Senator, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key on page 10 for the description of each numbered column. The Summary on page 10 shows the number of persons with experience in an indicated profession, with a breakdown by party.

HEADNOTES

- (1) Seniority calculated on basis of Lausche's indication that he would not take office before Jan. 14, 1956.
- (2) Seniority calculated on basis of Javits' indication that he would not take office before Jan. 9, 1956.
- (3) Seniority starts from Feb. 17, 1955, when Morse officially became a Democrat.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										
ALABAMA											MAINE											OHIO										
Hill D.....	62	✓				✓		✓	8		Payne R.....	56	✓	✓			✓	28		Lausche D (1)....	61	✓			✓	44						
Sparkman D.....	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16		Smith R.....	59	✓	✓	✓	✓		17		Bricker R.....	63	✓	✓		✓	13						
ARIZONA											MARYLAND											OKLAHOMA										
Hayden D.....	79	✓						✓	1		Beall R.....	62	✓	✓			✓	29		Kerr D.....	60	✓	✓		✓	20						
Goldwater R.....	47	✓	✓					✓	30		Butler R.....	59	✓		✓		✓	22		Monroney D.....	54	✓	✓	✓		26						
ARKANSAS											MASSACHUSETTS											OREGON										
Fulbright D.....	51	✓				✓	✓		13		Kennedy D.....	39		✓	✓		✓	32		Morse D (3).....	56	✓		✓	✓	39						
McClellan D.....	60	✓	✓				✓	✓	10		Saltonstall R.....	64	✓		✓		✓	8		Neuberger D.....	44	✓			✓	38						
CALIFORNIA											MICHIGAN											PENNSYLVANIA										
Knowland R.....	48	✓	✓					✓	10		McNamara D.....	62		✓				38		Clark D.....	55		✓		✓	43						
Kuchel R.....	46	✓	✓	✓				✓	25		Potter R.....	40		✓			✓	23		Martin R.....	77	✓	✓	✓		✓	13					
COLORADO											MINNESOTA											RHODE ISLAND										
Carroll D.....	55	✓	✓					✓	42		Humphrey D.....	45		✓			✓	24		Green D.....	89	✓	✓	✓	✓	6						
Allott R.....	49	✓						✓	36		Thye R.....	60	✓	✓	✓		✓	13		Pastore D.....	49	✓	✓			25						
CONNECTICUT											MISSISSIPPI											SOUTH CAROLINA										
Bush R.....	61	✓	✓					✓	24		Eastland D.....	52	✓		✓		✓	9		Johnston D.....	60		✓		✓	12						
Purtell R.....	59	✓	✓					✓	26		Stennis D.....	55		✓	✓			17		Thurmond D.....	54		✓		✓	40						
DELAWARE											MISSOURI											SOUTH DAKOTA										
Frear D.....	53	✓	✓	✓				✓	24		Hennings D.....	53		✓	✓		✓	27		Case R.....	60	✓	✓	✓		✓	21					
Williams R.....	52	✓	✓	✓					14		Symington D.....	55	✓	✓			E	✓	33		Mundt R.....	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	15					
FLORIDA											MONTANA											TENNESSEE										
Holland D.....	64	✓				✓	✓	✓	14		Mansfield D.....	53		✓		E	✓	31		Gore D.....	49	✓		✓	✓	29						
Smathers D.....	43	✓						✓	28		Murray D.....	80		✓		✓		4		Kefauver D.....	53	✓		✓		22						
GEORGIA											NEBRASKA											TEXAS										
Russell D.....	59	✓				✓		✓	2		Curtis R.....	51		✓			✓	33		Daniel D.....	46		✓	✓		✓	--					
Talmadge D.....	43	✓	✓	✓				✓	41		Hruska R.....	52		✓			✓	32		Johnson D.....	48		✓	✓	✓	✓	21					
IDAHO											NEVADA											UTAH										
Church D.....	32	✓				✓		✓	43		Bible D.....	47		✓			✓	37		Bennett R.....	58		✓		✓	✓	22					
Dworshak R.....	62	✓	✓					✓	18		Malone R.....	66		✓			E	✓	14		Watkins R.....	70	✓	✓	✓		✓	14				
ILLINOIS											NEW HAMPSHIRE											VERMONT										
Douglas D.....	64	✓				✓	✓	✓	24		Bridges R.....	58	✓	✓	✓		✓	1		Aiken R.....	64	✓	✓			4						
Dirksen R.....	60	✓	✓					✓	20		Cotton R.....	56	✓	✓		✓	✓	31		Flanders R.....	76	✓	✓			E	11					
INDIANA											NEW JERSEY											VIRGINIA										
Capehart R.....	59	✓	✓	✓				✓	7		Case R.....	52		✓			✓	35		Byrd D.....	69	✓	✓	✓	✓		3					
Jenner R.....	48	✓						✓	12		Smith R.....	76		✓	✓	✓		5		Robertson D.....	69		✓		✓	✓	15					
IOWA											NEW MEXICO											WASHINGTON										
Hickenlooper R..	60	✓				✓		✓	6		Anderson D.....	61	✓	✓			✓	23		Jackson D.....	44		✓		✓	✓	30					
Martin R.....	63	✓	✓					✓	34		Chavez D.....	68		✓			✓	5		Magnuson D.....	51		✓		✓	✓	11					
KANSAS											NEW YORK											WEST VIRGINIA										
Carlson R.....	63	✓	✓					✓	19		Ives R.....	60		✓		✓	✓	14		Neely D.....	82		✓		✓	✓	19					
Schoepfel R.....	62		✓					✓	16		Javits R (2).....	52		✓			✓	40		Revercomb R.....	61		✓		✓	✓	37					
KENTUCKY											NORTH CAROLINA											WISCONSIN										
Cooper R.....	55	✓						✓	38		Ervin D.....	60		✓			✓	34		McCarthy R.....	47		✓		✓		✓	14				
Morton R.....	49	✓	✓					✓	39		Scott D.....	60	✓	✓			✓	36		Wiley R.....	72	✓	✓	✓	✓		2					
LOUISIANA											NORTH DAKOTA											WYOMING										
Ellender D.....	65	✓						✓	7		Langer R.....	70	✓	✓			✓	3		Barrett R.....	64	✓	✓		✓	✓	27					
Long D.....	38		✓					✓	18		Young R.....	59	✓	✓			✓	9		O'Mahoney D.....	72		✓	✓		✓	35					

85th Congress – House: Tabulation of Ages . . .

The chart on this and the following page lists the membership of the House for the 85th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 6, 1956. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Dec. 31, 1956; Column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (See 1955 Almanac, p. 18 for seniority in 84th Congress.)

Check marks (✓) in Columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key on page 10 for description of each numbered column. The Summary on page 10 shows the number of persons with experience in an indicated profession, with a breakdown by party.

HEADNOTES

Women (Total of 15 -- nine Democrats, six Republicans.)

† Approximate age.

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Georgia: Ticket splitting caused much confusion. Many voters marked one individual, elector candidate and not others on the same slate. And secretary of state's office certified only consolidated county returns for 1956. These showed Stevenson 441,094, Mr. Eisenhower 416,652. However, using the highest vote for individual electors in five counties listed, no total vote for Stevenson or Mr. Eisenhower, the figures above: Stevenson 445,925, Mr. Eisenhower 222,874. The complicated ballot in Georgia lists names of Presidential nominees plus those of 12 electors for each party.

Mississippi: Republican figure of 36,372 for 1936 was for Mississippi Republican Party or "Lily White" Electors for Eisenhower. A separate Eisenhower slate under the Grand Old Party or "Black and Tan" label polled 4,313. Since the two cannot be combined, the latter figure is placed in the "other" column along with 42,966 States' Rights ticket votes.

New York: Democratic vote for 1936 includes 292,557 Liberal party votes for Stevenson. The 1952 vote includes 416,711 Liberal party votes for Stevenson.

Virgin Islands: 1956 figures unofficial.

Don Butler
chief clerk

Index Department
sec. of state

DISTRICT-BY-DISTRICT VOTE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA

1. Boykin (D)	31,519	6. Selden (D)	22,513
2. Grant (D)	36,613	7. Elliott (D)	31,988
3. Andrews (D)	29,547	8. Jones (D)	43,671
4. Roberts (D)	33,591	Fortney (R)	10,430
Banks (R)	12,166	9. Huddleston (D)	56,414
5. Rains (D)	45,281	Longshore (R)	29,222

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R)	78,998	2. Udall (D)	82,110
Mahoney (D)	64,805	Speiden (R)	54,596

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D)	25,622	4. Harris (D)	37,284
2. Mills (D)	19,540	5. Hays (D)	56,271
3. Trimble (D)	54,281	6. Norrell (D)	42,447
Spicer (R)	34,318		

CALIFORNIA*

1. Scudder (R)	94,351	16. Jackson (R)	79,608
Miller (D)	84,344	Fleming (D)	51,037
2. Engle (D)	--	17. King (D)	155,291
3. Moss (D)	128,512	Franklin (R)	82,628
Stevenson (R)	58,428	18. Hosmer (R)	100,394
4. Mailliard (R)	101,728	Simpson (D)	70,048
Quigley (D)	64,111	19. Holifield (D)	114,579
5. Shelley (D)	--	Reynolds (R)	40,069
6. Baldwin (R)	112,470	20. Smith (R)	81,088
Quinney (D)	100,832	Radding (D)	34,457
7. Allen (R)	72,151	21. Hiestand (R)	147,612
Cross (D)	65,493	Stethem (D)	88,969
8. Miller (D)	133,688	22. Holt (R)	95,575
Watkins (R)	69,382	Glasband (D)	64,589
9. Younger (R)	91,973	23. Doyle (D)	119,219
McKay (D)	62,090	Calvin (R)	48,938
10. Gubser (R)	91,809	24. Lipscomb (R)	80,544
Vatcher (D)	64,712	Porter (D)	50,496
11. McFall (D)	124,338	25. Hillings (R)	163,642
Johnson (R)	107,789	Sobieski (D)	93,682
12. Sisk (D)	104,186	26. Roosevelt (D)	125,369
Moore (R)	37,626	Gibbons (R)	65,223
13. Teague (R)	153,734	27. Sheppard (D)	--
Stewart (D)	114,211	28. Utt (R)	153,097
14. Hagan (D)	91,868	Shepard (D)	84,952
Tisdell (R)	53,081	29. Saud (D)	49,592
15. McDonough (R)	88,798	Odlum (R)	46,064
Petty (D)	67,985	30. Wilson (R)	136,028
		Cheney (D)	68,484

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D)	116,487	3. Chenoweth (R)	74,196
McCollum (R)	85,127	Adams (D)	73,501
2. Hill (R)	107,153	4. Aspinall (D)	48,489
Johnson (D)	93,572	Caldwell (R)	30,026

CONNECTICUT

1. May (R)	161,360	4. Morano (R)	194,333
Ward (D)	139,147	Stock (D)	88,487
LaCroix (IR)	1,292	Saunders (S)	1,454
2. Seely-Brown (R)	99,274	5. Patterson (R)	91,690
Bennet (D)	68,847	Martin (D)	56,375
3. Cretella (R)	126,850	AL Sadiak (R)	683,387
Gaiimo (D)	85,568	Kuta (D)	428,709

DELAWARE

AL Haskell (R)	91,438	McDowell (D)	84,644
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FLORIDA

1. Cramer (R)	105,958	5. Herlong (D)	73,498
King (D)	82,075	Lund (R)	69,378
2. Bennett (D)	66,614	6. Rogers (D)	73,259
3. Sikes (D)	86,272	Smith (R)	60,570
Barker (D)	10,042	7. Haley (D)	47,985
4. Fascell (D)	120,509	Nelson (R)	28,900
Hyzer (R)	77,301	8. Matthews (D)	39,362

Headnotes

Third Party abbreviations and their explanations follow:

(AT)	America Third
(C)	Conservative
(DIG)	Decency In Government
(FHE)	Free Honest Elections
(I)	Independent
(IR)	Independent Republican
(ITV)	Independent Teacher Veteran
(IV)	Independent Veteran
(L)	Liberal
(PTF)	Progress Through Freedom
(P)	Prohibition
(SD)	Social Democrat
(S-L)	Socialist-Labor
(SW)	Socialist Workers

† Died Nov. 7, 1956; ‡ Died Dec. 26, 1956.

Returns for states followed by an asterisk, eg. California*, are unofficial. All others are complete, official returns compiled from Secretaries of State figures.

GEORGIA

1. Preston (D)	27,458	6. Vinson (D)	--
Anastos (I)	9,977	7. Lanham (D)	--
2. Pilcher (D)	--	8. Blitch (D)	--
3. Forrester (D)	--	9. Landrum (D)	--
4. Flynt (D)	--	10. Brown (D)	--
5. Davis (D)	84,131		
Thrower (R)	57,812		

IDAHO

1. Pfoet (D)	60,170	2. Budge (R)	90,738
Shaddock (R)	48,974	Reynolds (D)	60,552

ILLINOIS*

1. Dawson (D)	60,570	14. Keeney (R)	149,079
Lawrence (R)	32,947	Spelman (D)	62,410
2. O'Hara (D)	83,132	15. Mason (R)	98,809
McKibbin (R)	63,120	Hubbs (D)	54,254
3. Byrne (R)	90,307	16. Allen (R)	90,234
Murray (D)	85,542	Kunkle (D)	57,825
4. McVey (R)	145,750	17. Arends (R)	94,357
Hinko (D)	96,490	Spang (D)	54,914
5. Kluczynski (D)	90,865	18. Michel (R)	85,276
Welnowski (D)	55,781	Allen (D)	59,751
6. O'Brien (D)	93,395	19. Chipfield (R)	85,487
Dillon (R)	56,029	Sutor (D)	67,695
7. Bowler (D)	95,813	20. Simpson (R)	50,823
Grimaldi (R)	37,456	Pollock (D)	36,718
8. Gordon (D)	72,171	21. Mack (D)	89,178
Wright (R)	46,998	O'Hara (R)	77,221
9. Yates (D)	74,445	22. Springer (R)	35,025
Ackerman (D)	62,853	Winegarmer (D)	20,517
10. Collier (R)	124,765	23. Vursell (R)	56,916
Lore (D)	74,058	Imle (D)	51,372
11. Sheehan (R)	94,948	24. Price (D)	33,048
Pucinski (D)	75,962	Schellenger (R)	27,374
12. Boyle (D)	99,409	25. Gray (D)	56,587
Jonas (R)	87,577	Scott (R)	52,337
13. Church (R)	184,846		
Leys (D)	76,057		

INDIANA

1. Madden (D)	93,658	7. Bray (R)	87,635
Stimson (R)	84,125	Hill (D)	65,482
Beamer (P)	424	8. Denton (D)	95,699
2. Halleck (R)	94,852	Merrill (R)	95,003
Crook (D)	57,049	Morris (P)	504
Johnston (P)	525	9. Wilson (R)	70,926
3. Nimitz (R)	109,907	Ullrich (D)	61,465
Brademas (D)	97,196	Riggs (P)	398
4. Adair (R)	96,532	10. Harvey (R)	98,301
Bechtol (D)	55,284	Carmony (D)	75,665
Swartz (P)	331	Booher (P)	680
5. Beamer (R)	113,526	11. Brownson (R)	155,541
Whitehead (D)	86,797	Carvey (D)	106,021
Stallsmith (P)	912	Cox (P)	509
6. Harden (R)	86,020		
King (D)	70,035		
Shields (P)	320		

IOWA*				MICHIGAN (Contd.)			
1. Schwengel (R)	77,012	5. Cunningham (R)	83,426	13. Diggs (D)	87,353	16. Lesinski (D)	176,663
Bramhall (D)	55,815	Denman (D)	81,344	Ward (R)	37,860	Kurtz (R)	98,172
2. Talle (R)	96,079	6. Coad (D)	64,635	14. Rabaut (D)	122,079	17. Griffiths (D)	112,811
Wolf (D)	90,968	Dolliver (R)	64,427	Youngblood (R)	92,933	Smith (R)	98,432
3. Gross (R)	82,804	7. B. Jensen (R)	61,915	15. Dingell (D)	111,827	18. Broomfield (R)	141,058
Micich (D)	58,186	J. Jensen (D)	49,498	Middleton (R)	38,973	Sutton (D)	107,609
4. LeCompte (R)	57,610	8. Hoeven (R)	64,972				
Carter (D)	56,645	Salem (D)	41,871				
KANSAS				MINNESOTA*			
1. Avery (R)	69,841	4. Rees (R)	111,970	1. Andresen (R)	89,295	6. Marshall (D)	55,389
Miller (D)	60,313	Montgomery (D)	96,002	Fredriksen (D)	53,732	Kaszmarek (R)	42,362
Hardin (P)	1,417	5. Breeding (D)	64,392	2. O'Hara (R)	92,200	7. Andersen (R)	68,012
2. Scrivner (R)	93,609	Crutcher (R)	63,057	Zupp (D)	51,276	Haroldson (D)	54,183
George (D)	77,049	6. Smith (R)	52,145	3. Wier (D)	106,662	8. Blatnik (D)	74,740
3. George (R)	48,246	Mahoney (D)	49,933	Mikan (R)	93,667	Weinberg (R)	31,086
Hargis (D)	39,407			4. McCarthy (D)	98,829	9. Knutson (D)	53,021
				Slettedahl (R)	54,633	Hagen (R)	48,403
				5. Judd (R)	82,028		
				Robbie (D)	64,500		
KENTUCKY				MISSISSIPPI			
1. Gregory (D)	75,726	Appel (R)	46,821	1. Abernethy (D)	38,021	4. Williams (D)	42,085
2. Natcher (D)	52,916	6. Watts (D)	69,468	2. Whitten (D)	23,513	5. Winstead (D)	35,461
Blankenship (R)	50,266	Jones (R)	62,313	3. Smith (D)	19,369	6. Colmer (D)	47,083
3. Robison (R)	111,598	7. Perkins (D)	77,564				
Arbery (D)	84,912	Craft (R)	70,450				
4. Chelf (D)	51,675	Montage (P)	113				
Preston (R)	40,129	8. Siler (R)	80,067				
5. Spence (D)	59,391	Scafe (D)	31,632				
LOUISIANA				MISSOURI*			
1. Hebert (D)	69,500	5. Passman (D)	18,210	1. Karsten (D)	134,219	6. Hull (D)	78,563
2. Boggs (D)	69,715	6. Morrison (D)	58,414	Bangert (R)	68,286	Dale (R)	73,126
Blue (R)	38,344	7. Thompson (D)	36,432	2. Curtis (D)	120,635	7. Brown (D)	87,304
3. Willis (D)	19,075	8. Long (D)	18,341	Sullivan (D)	114,719	Short (R)	84,673
4. Brooks (D)	40,583			3. Sullivan (D)	94,795	8. Carnahan (D)	68,326
Allen (R)	19,041			Redmond (R)	40,761	May (R)	57,737
				4. Christopher (D)	95,039	9. Cannon (D)	--
				Hillelson (R)	88,235	10. Jones (D)	--
				5. Bolling (D)	75,649	11. Moulder (D)	67,426
				Jones (R)	55,592	Miller (R)	65,991
MAINE				MONTANA			
1. Hale (R)	58,028	3. McIntire (R)	44,095	1. Metcalf (D)	69,644	2. Anderson (D)	76,805
Oliver (D)	57,999	Colbath (D)	28,612	McDonald (R)	42,591	Fjare (R)	74,164
2. Coffin (D)	55,430						
Reid (R)	48,292						
MARYLAND				NEBRASKA			
1. Miller (R)	42,731	5. Lankford (D)	88,227	1. Weaver (R)	102,012	3. Harrison (R)	62,645
Fox (D)	33,961	Prendergast (R)	67,072	Freeman (D)	50,351	Brock (D)	62,399
2. Devereux (R)	103,103	6. Hyde (R)	100,580	2. Cunningham (D)	77,253	4. Miller (R)	81,731
Boone (D)	74,224	Foley (D)	84,837	Benesch (D)	65,039	Laird (D)	42,583
3. Garmatz (D)	48,397	7. Friedel (D)	70,512	Misegadis (I)	2,389		
Kemper (R)	20,990	Halley (R)	48,949				
4. Fallon (D)	44,260						
Hubbard (R)	37,957						
MASSACHUSETTS*				NEVADA			
1. Heselton (R)	90,953	8. Macdonald (D)	91,120	AL Baring (D)	51,100	Horton (R)	43,154
Shea (D)	51,207	Farnam (R)	74,671				
2. Boland (D)	104,176	9. McAuliffe (D)	170,584				
Doty (R)	65,082	Nicholson (R)	106,463				
3. Philbin (D)	102,814	10. Curtis (R)	93,313				
Parker (R)	43,443	Holtz (D)	82,432				
4. Donohue (D)	103,601	11. O'Neill (D)	83,339				
Wheeler (R)	70,912	Mottola (R)	27,385				
5. Rogers (R)	150,949	12. McCormack (D)	89,796				
Corcoran (D)	54,990	Tremblay (R)	19,096				
6. Bates (R)	--	13. Wigglesworth (R)	109,861				
7. Lane (D)	87,332	McCormack (D)	86,491				
Breed (R)	48,154	14. Martin (D)	110,203				
		Doolan (D)	67,004				
MICHIGAN				NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1. Machrowicz (D)	112,290	7. McIntosh (R)	114,674	1. Merrow (R)	78,296	2. Bass (R)	76,919
Czarnecki (R)	18,137	McCoy (D)	98,928	Sullivan (D)	58,104	Brown (D)	39,826
2. Meader (R)	105,940	8. Bentley (R)	93,357				
Shepherd (D)	61,456	Hart (D)	51,897				
3. Johansen (R)	100,056	9. Griffin (R)	68,166				
Barkhoff (D)	56,119	Baker (D)	53,609				
4. Hoffman (R)	83,876	10. Cederberg (R)	72,781				
Clark (D)	51,491	Kelly (D)	38,166				
5. Ford (R)	120,349	11. Knox (R)	53,117				
Clay (D)	58,899	Brown (D)	41,603				
6. Chamberlain (R)	116,570	12. Bennett (R)	45,721				
Hayworth (D)	112,603	Mack (D)	35,434				
				NEW JERSEY			
				1. Wolvertson (R)	133,153	9. Osmers (R)	135,498
				Crawford (D)	94,758	Green (D)	63,728
				Doganiero (S-L)	452	Rhael (S-L)	598
				2. Handt (R)	83,433	10. Rodino (D)	71,311
				Stewart (D)	39,383	Addonizio (R)	55,761
				Karp (S-L)	151	11. Addonizio (D)	63,482
				3. Auchincloss (R)	136,780	Ligham (R)	57,477
				Shiff (D)	72,617	Smullen (C)	1,898
				4. Thompson (D)	89,646	12. Kean (R)	90,032
				Wells (R)	74,737	Hodes (D)	58,364
				5. Frelinghuysen (R)	153,829	Perry (C)	2,168
				Foley (D)	84,374	Roberts (S-W)	303
				Press (S-L)	435	13. Sieminski (D)	54,841
				6. Dwyer (R)	106,414	Roth (R)	54,784
				Williams (D)	102,015	Cullity (ITV)	5,468
				Quigley (P)	1,921	Connelly (IV)	4,155
				7. Widnall (R)	151,573	Worsilo (PTF)	2,246
				Amster (D)	62,924	Burgess (FHE)	466
				8. Canfield (R)	96,494	14. Deilay (R)	61,600
				Gardner (D)	61,464	Tumulty (D)	53,713
				Santhouse (S-L)	581	Walton (DIG)	2,459
				Bell (AT)	146		

NEW MEXICO

AL Dempsey (D)	129,625	AL Cornell (R)	114,719
AL Fernandez† (D)	128,330	AL Atchley (R)	112,531

NEW YORK

1. Wainwright (R)	191,356	Rose (R)	34,084
O'Reilly (D)	94,770	Wells (L)	15,524
O'Reilly (L)	4,534	23. Dollinger (D)	70,238
2. Derounian (R)	148,098	Myer (R)	22,414
D'Amato (D)	67,073	Formowitz (L)	9,880
D'Amato (L)	4,349	24. Buckley (D)	90,076
3. Becker (R)	143,559	Grosberg (R)	53,172
Hardiman (D)	82,784	Rosenblatt (L)	21,444
Hardiman (L)	5,461	25. Fino (R)	104,771
4. Latham (R)	116,470	Cunningham (D)	62,729
Perrinni (D)	80,545	Tobacman (L)	8,989
Perrinni (L)	11,672	26. Dooley (R)	123,996
5. Bosch (R)	87,154	Crews (D)	54,707
Quinn (D)	56,245	Crews (L)	5,135
Quinn (L)	5,433	27. Gwinn (R)	117,100
6. Holtzman (D)	111,412	Carlebach (D)	79,456
Holtzman (L)	17,133	Carlebach (L)	5,112
Buschmann (R)	97,558	28. St. George (R)	103,114
7. Delaney (D)	70,975	Mauldin (D)	59,444
Delaney (L)	7,055	Mauldin (L)	3,326
Stockinger (R)	77,928	29. Wharton (R)	124,211
8. Anfuso (D)	53,783	de Gennaro (D)	47,035
Anfuso (L)	6,215	de Gennaro (L)	2,690
Reinlieb (R)	31,399	30. O'Brien (D)	100,003
9. Keogh (D)	66,726	O'Brien (L)	4,019
Keogh (L)	9,088	Gray (R)	82,429
Feldman (R)	44,916	31. Taylor (R)	116,682
10. Kelly (D)	87,193	Knapp (D)	42,924
Kelly (L)	13,615	Knapp (L)	2,843
Sher (R)	36,878	32. Kearney (R)	107,959
11. Celler (D)	111,245	Giblin (D)	49,834
Celler (L)	20,263	Giblin (L)	2,230
Dorfman (R)	37,651	33. Kilburn (R)	103,419
12. Dorn (R)	76,137	Britton (D)	37,150
O'Toole (D)	49,383	Britton (L)	1,643
O'Toole (L)	6,652	34. Williams (R)	95,681
13. Multer (D)	93,958	Slusarczyk (D)	67,870
Multer (L)	16,511	Slusarczyk (L)	2,967
Moriber (R)	44,771	35. Riehlman (R)	124,108
14. Rooney (D)	68,874	Lowery (D)	59,534
Rooney (L)	8,832	Copley (L)	1,465
Lefkowitz (R)	43,343	36. Taber (R)	109,101
15. Ray (R)	98,093	Bell (D)	45,874
Ray (TP)	762	Bell (L)	1,890
Di Iorio (D)	56,517	37. Cole (R)	136,044
Di Iorio (L)	4,472	Hogan (D)	52,176
16. Powell (D)	59,399	Hogan (L)	1,654
Bailey (R)	16,960	38. Keating (R)	135,572
Taylor (L)	8,801	Harding (D)	51,397
17. Coudert (R)	68,874	Harding (L)	2,080
Akers (D)	57,576	39. Ostertag (R)	116,043
Akers (L)	8,820	Mostyn (D)	46,934
18. Santangelo (D)	42,906	Mostyn (L)	1,700
Santangelo (L)	5,047	40. Miller (R)	117,051
Donovan (D)	34,748	Hills (D)	62,407
19. Farbstein (D)	58,413	Hills (L)	2,465
Farbstein (L)	9,998	41. Radwan (R)	99,151
Henry (R)	31,546	Jehle (D)	52,968
20. Teller (D)	60,520	Jehle (L)	1,808
Teller (L)	10,206	42. Pillion (R)	117,178
Adler (R)	40,191	Kane (D)	80,568
21. Zelenko (D)	69,841	Gundlach (L)	2,027
Zelenko (L)	11,623	43. Reed (R)	93,079
Shapo (R)	41,070	Lynch (D)	40,583
22. Healey (D)	88,441	Lynch (L)	1,893

NORTH CAROLINA*

1. Bonner (D)	--	8. Kitchin (D)	58,379
Ratcliff (R)	--	Myers (R)	33,404
2. Fountain (D)	--	9. Alexander (D)	63,371
Barden (D)	38,291	Miller (R)	53,038
Reynolds (R)	10,038	10. Jonas (R)	93,940
4. Cooley (D)	--	Douglass (D)	53,911
5. Scott (D)	52,413	11. Whitener (D)	--
New (R)	35,082	12. Shuford (D)	45,025
6. Durham (D)	--	Clarke (R)	35,930
7. Lennon (D)	65,424		
Malpass (R)	12,477		

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Burdick (R)	143,514	AL Geelan (D)	85,743
AL Krueger (R)	136,003	AL Hocking (D)	83,284

OHIO

1. Scherer (R)	91,181	13. Baumhart (R)	79,324
Slutz (D)	49,701	Henderson (D)	32,900
2. Hess (R)	109,099	14. Ayres (R)	123,105
Dewan (D)	57,554	Rosen (D)	85,946
3. Schenck (R)	135,152	15. Henderson (R)	44,126
Patterson (D)	93,782	Smith (D)	35,954
4. McCulloch (R)	93,607	16. Bow (R)	101,324
Barr (D)	42,416	McSweeney (D)	82,206
5. Clevenger (R)	69,774	17. McGregor (R)	88,931
Rafferty (D)	42,181	Levering (D)	44,806
6. Polk (D)	72,299	18. Hays (D)	78,962
Daniels (R)	60,300	Miller (R)	53,627
7. Brown (R)	91,439	19. Kirwan (D)	92,924
Sullivan (D)	47,220	Turner (R)	42,293
8. Betts (R)	70,690	20. Feighan (D)	105,562
Corry (D)	40,716	Ferguson (R)	56,209
9. Ashley (D)	100,696	21. Vanik (D)	96,106
Straub (R)	81,562	Loeb (R)	38,060
10. Jenkins (R)	71,295	22. Bolton (R)	96,468
11. Dennison (R)	96,707	Blachman (D)	48,169
Bennett (D)	68,831	23. Minshall (R)	102,707
12. Vorys (R)	128,682	Hurley (D)	46,247
Shapter (D)	79,597		

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R)	114,896	4. Steed (D)	57,416
Moreland (D)	86,123	Potter (R)	36,534
2. Edmondson (D)	83,976	5. Jarman (R)	110,416
Butler (R)	55,146	Hobbs (R)	62,812
3. Albert (D)	60,620	6. Morris (D)	86,770
Wallace (R)	18,182	Coogan (R)	39,153
Patrick (D)	401		

OREGON

1. Norblad (R)	109,360	3. Green (D)	146,250
Lee (D)	90,567	Roth (R)	91,239
2. Ullman (D)	53,219	4. Porter (D)	90,355
Coon (R)	51,844	Ellsworth (R)	85,860

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Barrett (D)	74,511	16. Mumma (R)	84,617
Cammarota (R)	44,333	Swope (D)	55,260
2. Granahan (D)	95,567	17. Bush (R)	74,748
Frankenfield (D)	57,773	Fisher (D)	52,900
3. Byrne (D)	71,161	18. Simpson (R)	77,833
Sporkin (R)	47,550	Hershberger (D)	52,180
4. Chudoff (D)	75,374	19. Stauffer (R)	79,448
Scott (R)	33,672	Quigley (D)	68,171
5. Green (D)	107,021	20. Van Zandt (R)	65,457
Schissler (R)	93,612	Stewart (D)	38,483
6. Scott (R)	90,966	21. Kelley (D)	78,744
McGlinchey (D)	85,541	Morrison (R)	59,786
7. James (R)	137,764	22. Saylor (R)	85,540
Welsh (R)	84,764	Dolan (D)	64,689
8. Curtin (R)	98,023	23. Gavin (R)	72,365
Fullam (D)	77,229	Sloan (D)	37,122
9. Dague (R)	110,230	24. Kearns (D)	93,824
Wilson (D)	50,947	Thomas (D)	68,625
10. Carrigg (R)	91,103	25. Clark (D)	81,339
Casey (D)	72,178	Lockley (R)	77,150
11. Flood (D)	83,178	26. Morgan (D)	104,049
Thomas (R)	73,606	McCaskey (R)	64,129
12. Fenton (R)	72,125	27. Fulton (R)	126,247
Lindsey (D)	55,642	Stille (D)	64,917
13. McConnell (R)	127,627	28. Eberharter (D)	88,725
Klein (D)	63,610	Witt (R)	64,905
14. Rhodes (D)	51,088	29. Corbett (R)	114,109
Leinbach (R)	48,129	Guerrier (D)	62,225
Wilson (S)	289	30. Holland (D)	103,389
15. Walter (D)	63,204	Walker (R)	69,495
Berg (R)	50,491		

RHODE ISLAND*

1. Forand (D)	95,553	2. Fogarty (D)	104,673
Ramsay (R)	75,513	Needham (R)	95,856

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D)	31,112	4. Ashmore (D)	53,722
2. Riley (D)	49,284	5. Wallace (R)	9,393
3. Dorn (D)	39,270	6. Hemphill (D)	36,454
Knox (R)	2,885	8. McMillan (D)	39,749
King (I)	121		

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. McGovern (D)	116,516	2. Berry (R)	36,681
Lovre (R)	105,835	Eastman (D)	28,984

TENNESSEE

1. Reece (R)	86,531	5. Loser (D)	54,318
Bright (D)	33,403	Spence (R)	18,585
2. Baker (D)	90,127	6. Bass (D)	47,098
3. Frazier (D)	55,715	7. Murray (D)	36,301
Wood (R)	47,954	8. Cooper (D)	27,475
4. Evins (D)	56,191	9. Davis (D)	90,874
		Harper (R)	35,783

TEXAS

1. Patman (D)	54,837	12. Wright (D)	110,196
2. Brooks (D)	81,343	13. Ikard (D)	66,108
3. Beckworth (D)	47,570	14. Young (D)	85,922
Kennedy (R)	9,402	Stichter (R)	12,517
4. Rayburn (D)	41,867	15. Kilgore (D)	64,011
5. Alger (R)	102,380	16. Rutherford (D)	50,704
Wade (D)	81,705	Gibson (R)	27,821
6. Teague (D)	42,383	17. Burleson (D)	53,003
7. Dowdy (D)	44,456	18. Rogers (D)	75,243
8. Thomas (D)	137,950	19. Mahon (D)	85,566
Friloux (R)	86,640	20. Kilday (D)	67,707
Miller (C)	3,619	21. Fisher (D)	60,344
9. Thompson (D)	88,467	AL Dies (D)	1,437,850
10. Thornberry (D)	68,697	Spangler (C)	21,868
11. Poage (D)	56,990		

UTAH *

1. Dixon (R)	68,830	2. Dawson (R)	117,767
Gronning (D)	43,961	McConkie (D)	86,915

VERMONT

AL Prouty (R)	103,736	St. Amour (D)	50,797
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VIRGINIA

1. Robeson (D)	31,839	Brayman (S-D)	260
Henderson (D)	30,799	7. Harrison (D)	40,067
2. Hardy (D)	46,958	Dunning (R)	17,970
Burns (R)	14,483	8. Smith (D)	38,648
3. Gary (D)	46,109	Clay (R)	18,813
Cabell (R)	31,947	9. Jennings (D)	49,448
4. Abbott (D)	51,434	Wampler (R)	41,957
5. Tuck (D)	39,771	10. Broyhill (R)	53,149
Kiser (R)	19,263	Quenstedt (D)	40,553
6. Poff (R)	51,279	Read (I)	828
Whitehead (D)	31,043		

WASHINGTON *

1. Pelly (R)	119,444	5. Horan (R)	77,645
Wilson (D)	88,168	Delaney (D)	68,663
2. Westland (R)	97,933	6. Tollefson (R)	101,315
Peterson (D)	78,836	McCutcheon (D)	87,600
3. Mack (R)	75,333	AL Magnuson (D)	589,288
McCoy (D)	59,205	Evans (R)	409,301
4. Holmes (R)	--		
LeRoux (D)	--		

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R)	65,096	4. Neal (R)	78,225
Spillers (D)	64,334	Burnside (D)	69,871
2. Staggers (D)	63,327	5. Kee (D)	68,638
Elkins (R)	57,597	Sanders (R)	44,479
3. Bailey (D)	62,240	6. Byrd (D)	99,854
Louchery (R)	58,263	Jones (R)	74,110

WISCONSIN

1. Smith (R)	94,882	3. Withrow (R)	74,000
Flynn (D)	71,379	Clapp (D)	46,911
2. Tewes (R)	101,444	4. Zablocki (D)	128,213
Kastenmeier (D)	81,922	Burke (R)	67,063

WISCONSIN (Contd.)

5. Reuss (D)	118,603	8. Byrnes (R)	97,952
Wirth (R)	86,764	Singler (D)	53,567
6. Van Pelt (R)	96,783	9. Johnson (D)	62,476
Ploetz (D)	47,277	Peterson (R)	59,024
7. Laird (R)	80,143	10. O'Konski (R)	67,520
Anderson (D)	49,442	Lauri (D)	36,941

WYOMING

AL Thomson (R)	69,903	O'Callaghan (D)	50,225
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1956 VOTE FOR SENATE

ALABAMA		MISSOURI	
Hill (D)	330,183	Hennings (D)	1,015,916
ARIZONA		Douglas (R)	785,048
Hayden (D)	170,816	NEVADA	
Jones (R)	107,447	Bible (D)	50,677
ARKANSAS		Young (R)	45,712
Fulbright (D)	331,689	NEW HAMPSHIRE*	
Henley (R)	68,016	Cotton (R)	161,424
CALIFORNIA*		Pickett (D)	90,519
Kuchel (R)	1,843,200	NEW YORK*	
Richards (D)	1,563,718	Javits (R)	3,723,933
COLORADO		Wagner (D)	3,263,159
Carroll (D)	319,872	NORTH CAROLINA	
Thornton (R)	317,102	Ervin (D)	731,353
CONNECTICUT		Johnson (R)	367,475
Bush (R)	610,829	NORTH DAKOTA	
Dodd (D)	479,460	Young (R)	155,305
Stevenson (IR)	10,199	Burdick (D)	87,919
McLevy (S)	7,079	Townley (I)	937
Kellems (I)	6,219	OHIO	
FLORIDA		Lausche (D)	1,864,589
Smathers (D)	655,418	Bender (R)	1,660,910
GEORGIA*		OKLAHOMA	
Talmadge (D)	--	Monroney (D)	459,996
IDAHO		McKeever (R)	371,146
Church (D)	149,096	OREGON	
Welker (R)	102,781	Morse (D)	369,849
Taylor (I)	13,415	McKay (R)	335,405
ILLINOIS		PENNSYLVANIA	
Dirksen (R)	2,307,352	Clark (D)	2,268,641
Stengel (D)	1,949,883	Duff (R)	2,250,671
Fisher (SL)	7,587	Taylor (SL)	7,922
INDIANA		Lewin (MW)	2,640
Capehart (R)	1,084,262	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Wickard (D)	871,781	Thurmond (D)	245,371
Thompson (P)	6,685	Johnston (D)	230,150
Long (SL)	1,258	Crawford (R)	49,695
IOWA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Hickenlooper (R)	--	Case (R)	147,621
Evans (D)	--	Holum (D)	143,001
KANSAS		UTAH*	
Carlson (R)	477,822	Bennett (R)	171,730
Hart (D)	333,939	Hopkin (D)	146,409
Hester (P)	13,519	VERMONT	
KENTUCKY		Aiken (R)	103,101
Morton (R)	506,903	O'Shea (D)	52,185
Clements (D)	499,922	WASHINGTON	
Cooper (R)	538,505	Magnuson (D)	685,565
Wetherby (D)	473,140	Langlie (R)	436,652
LOUISIANA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Long (D)	335,564	Revercomb (R)	432,123
MARYLAND		Marland (D)	373,051
Butler (R)	473,059	WISCONSIN	
Mahoney (D)	419,108	Wiley (R)	892,473
		Maier (D)	627,903
		Semrau (I)	2,745

Footnotes

Third Party abbreviations and their explanations follow:

(I) Independent	(MW) Militant Workers
(IR) Independent Republican	(P) Prohibition
(S) Socialist	(S-L) Socialist-Labor

Returns for states followed by an asterisk are unofficial. All others are complete, official returns compiled from Secretaries of State figures.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION

The Rhode Island Supreme Court Jan. 1 ruled that Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) won re-election for a fourth term. The disputed gubernatorial contest showed Roberts leading Christopher DelSesto (R) by 207 votes after the Nov. 6 election. When counting of absentee and shut-in ballots gave Del Sesto a 427-vote lead, Roberts brought action before the court that some absentee and shut-in ballots were mailed before the Nov. 6 election day, thereby violating the state constitution. The court invalidated 4,994 absentee ballots. Three Democratic state representative candidates also were put into office by the court decision. Del Sesto said he would not appeal. Roberts' re-election ended the possibility of a GOP governor having the opportunity to replace aged Sen. Green (D) with a Republican, should Green die or retire.

CONTESTED ELECTION

The House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures in 1956 Jan. 1 rebuked Rep. Frederic R. Coudert (R N.Y.) for campaign material used in his re-election campaign, but absolved him of guilt in the principal complaint charged by Coudert's unsuccessful opponent, Anthony B. Akers (D). The Committee affirmed Akers' charge that a leaflet published in behalf of Coudert's candidacy was "false and deceitful," but said the material was "the personal handiwork" of Charles C. Hagedorn, weekly newspaper publisher and job printer. The Committee said Hagedorn represented the material -- fictitious testimonials -- as genuine in obtaining Coudert's permission to use it.

POWELL 'PURGE'

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), who supported President Eisenhower for re-election, Dec. 26 said House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) seemed "bent on purging me." Powell said Rayburn had written him that he would not be given a set of new Congressional offices in the 85th Congress. Powell said he was entitled to the offices "on the basis of seniority." He said "if the Democratic caucus...purges me as the first person in the history of the Democratic party it will be obvious that (it is)...because I am a Negro."

Powell and Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.), who supported the States' Rights ticket, were the only Congressmen to bolt their party's Presidential ticket in the 1956 elections.

No action was taken against either Powell or Williams at the Jan. 2 Democratic caucus. Williams, who attended the caucus, said: "I wasn't even mentioned (at the caucus), and neither was Powell." House Speaker Sam Rayburn said "there were no controversial matters" discussed at the caucus.

In regard to Powell's statement about office space, Rayburn said that Rep. Frank Chelf (D Ky.) and Powell had the same seniority and both had sought new office space. Rayburn said Chelf won the space because "Mr. Chelf was loyal to the party in the Fall and he (Powell) wasn't."

State Roundup

MARYLAND -- Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D), 5th District, Dec. 30 said some Anne Arundel County Democratic leaders apparently "have outlived their usefulness." He called for revitalization of the Democratic party organization there. Lankford lost Anne Arundel County to William B. Prendergast (R) by 865 votes in the November election, although Lankford carried the 5th District by over 21,000 votes.

OREGON -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) Jan. 1 announced the formation of the National Friends of Wayne Morse to boom Sen. Morse (D) for a place on the 1960 Democratic national ticket.

Capitol Briefs

ARMY REGROUPING

The Army Dec. 27 announced it would begin reducing the manpower of its divisions early in 1957 and revamp them into five-element "pentomic" units geared for atomic warfare in order to "raise the combat effectiveness of the Army by exploiting to a maximum modern technology for the improvement of firepower, mobility and control." Manpower saved would be used to create additional supporting units such as missile, artillery and logistics units assigned to field armies and corps.

ENVOY TO BRITAIN

President Eisenhower Dec. 27 announced appointment of John Hay Whitney, New York financier and sportsman, as Ambassador to Britain, succeeding Winthrop W. Aldrich. Whitney, 52, served during the administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt as director of the motion picture division of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Under the Eisenhower Administration, Whitney served on various Presidential commissions dealing with problems of foreign economic policy, State Department personnel, and educating youths beyond high school age. Whitney is a member of the Business Advisory Council, and formerly was a member of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

MORE PROSPERITY

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Dec. 27 predicted that 1957 would be more prosperous than 1956. He said 1956 was closing with the economy establishing a record; the gross national product reached a total of \$412 billion, which was 5 percent higher than in the preceding record year, he said.

WILL EISENHOWER REMAKE REPUBLICAN IMAGE?

Since the November election, most political attention has centered on the struggle for control of the Democratic party. Behind the scenes, a battle also is shaping up over the future of the Republican party. At the center of this struggle is President Eisenhower, who pledged in a post-election statement to "work...industriously and incessantly..." for "some change in the understanding that the public has of the Republican party."

President's Views

Mr. Eisenhower's attitude toward the party that twice nominated him for the Presidency has undergone considerable change since 1952. His first nomination represented, in general terms, a victory of "modern Republicans" -- mainly governors and former governors -- over traditional Republicans -- mainly Members of Congress -- who supported the bid for nomination of their legislative leader, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). In the 1952 campaign, however, Mr. Eisenhower endorsed and campaigned for many of his convention foes.

The actions of many of the so-called traditionalists in the first two years of his first Administration have been described as a disappointment to the President. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) began investigations of the security program that often placed him in conflict with the new Administration. Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, allowed a long, bitter attack on the President's nominee for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren.

So great was the President's displeasure with this group that in 1953-54 he is reported to have considered forming a new political party. The President entered the 1954 Congressional campaign with some show of reluctance, gave blanket endorsement to all GOP candidates. He followed the same pattern in the 1956 campaign.

However, the successive failures of the Republicans in 1954 and 1956 to win control of Congress seem to have changed the President's view of his relationship to the party.

Before the election, on Oct. 12, a press conference questioner asked if the President agreed with his friend Paul Hoffman's published views that Sens. George W. Malone (R Nev.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and McCarthy "have no place in the new Republican party." The President replied: "Let's remember, there are no national parties in the United States. There are 48 state parties, then they are the ones that determine the people that belong to those parties. There is nothing I can do to say that no one is not a Republican. The most I can say is that in many things they do not agree with me."

On election night, Nov. 6, before it was clear the Republicans had lost their bid to regain control of Congress, the President said his victory showed that "modern Republicanism has now proved itself and America has approved of modern Republicanism."

On Nov. 14 he said the election of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress showed "the United

States has not yet been convinced that modern Republicanism is with us and is going to be the guiding philosophy of the Republican party." Speaking of "a certain group" of Congressional Republicans, Mr. Eisenhower said the election returns "must convince even them that some change in the understanding that the general public has of the Republican party is necessary." The President said "in these four years ahead of us I intend to work...industriously and incessantly" to establish modern Republicanism.

Thus, in four years, Mr. Eisenhower's attitude has wavered from acceptance of the Republican party as it existed before his first nomination to nearly complete disillusionment with it as an instrument for political progress to his current determination to remake the party in the image of his own political philosophy.

Techniques of Change

President Eisenhower Nov. 14 described the methods he would use to "modernize" the Republican party: "I am not one of the desk-pounding type that likes to stick out his jaw and look like he is bossing the show. I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him, he will stick. If I scare him, he will stay just as long as he is scared, and then he is gone."

How has the President used his personal political prestige to "persuade a man to go along?" A survey of his activities in the 1956 Senate campaign shows him using two techniques:

- 1--He encouraged "modern Republicans" to run for seats where there were no Republican incumbents seeking re-election. Among the Senate nominations the President encouraged were those of John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Ballard Morton in Kentucky, Jacob K. Javits in New York, Dan Thornton in Colorado, Douglas McKay in Oregon and Arthur B. Langlie in Washington. The White House made no similar effort during the 1954 campaign.

- 2--For the first time, the President deliberately planned his campaigning to benefit "modern Republican" candidates for the Senate. This strategy never was announced by the White House but it becomes clear in a review of the President's campaign activities.

Congressional Quarterly's Eisenhower Support figures showed the average Republican Senator voting with the President's position on 72 percent of the roll-call tests in 1955-56, opposing his position on 16 percent of the 84th Congress roll-call votes.

Mr. Eisenhower campaigned personally for five incumbent Senators in 1956. All had higher Eisenhower Support scores than the average Republican Senator. The Senators and their Eisenhower Support-Opposition scores:

Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), 84-12; Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), 81-6; Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), 74-8; George F. Bender (Ohio), 74-9; and James H. Duff (Pa.), 83-10.

The President also campaigned personally for the six "modern Republicans" whose candidacies he had encouraged: Cooper, Morton, Javits, Thornton, McKay and Langlie. The Middle East crisis cancelled a planned campaign appearance for Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), 77-11.

The President did not campaign personally for any of the four incumbent Senators whose Eisenhower Support scores were below the average for Senate Republicans. The Senators and their Eisenhower Support-Opposition scores: Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), 56-19; Milton R. Young (N.D.), 43-44; Francis Case (S.D.), 54-32; and Herman Welker (Idaho), 45-27.

Not all of this personal Presidential campaigning, of course, was done solely to secure GOP Congressional victories. The President did not want to risk losing any populous states to the Democratic Presidential candidate by default; the GOP also did not think the Democrats had enough strength in other states, particularly in the Midwest, to pose a serious threat.

However, of the 11 modern Republicans in whose states the President campaigned, six were elected -- Kuchel, Dirksen, Hickenlooper, Cooper, Morton and Javits; but five were defeated -- Thornton, Bender, McKay, Duff and Langlie.

Of the four incumbent Republicans below average in Eisenhower Support, three -- Capehart, Young and Case -- were elected and Welker was defeated.

Intervention in Primaries

President Eisenhower has so far refused to use a third technique of "persuasion" employed by most of his predecessors with varying degrees of success: direct intervention in party primaries.

Mr. Eisenhower has not endorsed any candidate in a contested Republican primary. The only apparent exception to this policy, his commendation of Douglas McKay before the 1956 Oregon primary, was explained by the White House as a mistake caused by incorrect information that McKay would have no primary opposition.

The history of Presidential intervention is long. In 1918, President Wilson opposed southern Democrats in three Senatorial and two House primaries. One man withdrew after Wilson's attack, and three of the other four were defeated.

In 1930, President Hoover intervened on behalf of Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) in the Republican primary. Reece won the primary but was defeated by an independent Republican with Democratic backing in the general election.

President Roosevelt in 1938 sought to "purge" 10 Democratic Members of Congress, but saw only one -- Rep. John J. O'Connor (D N.Y.) -- defeated in the primary. In that same year, however, Roosevelt's help was credited with aiding at least five Democratic Senators win close primary battles.

President Truman in 1946 helped organize the primary defeat of Rep. Roger Slaughter (D Mo.). Truman's 1950 endorsement of J.E. (Buck) Taylor for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Missouri, however, did not save Taylor from defeat in the primary by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.).

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Dec. 16 was asked if he favored "punishing old Republicans." Knowland's answer: "I certainly do not.... I think there is room in the party for people of varying

points of view and I don't think that everyone necessarily has to subscribe to every proposal that the President makes in order to be a good Republican.... I think the public generally resents it if the executive branch tries to go in and purge members of their own party, and knowing President Eisenhower, I am sure that he has no such Rooseveltian complex in mind."

President Wilson justified his intervention this way: "I have never undertaken, and I never would presume to undertake, to dictate to the voters of any state the choices they have made, but when my views have been sought by those who seemed to have a right to seek them, I have not hesitated to give them."

Roosevelt in 1938 said he was not "as President, taking part in Democratic primaries. As head of the Democratic party, however, charged with the responsibility of carrying out...the 1936 Democratic platform, I feel that I have every right to speak in those few instances where there may be a clear issue between candidates for a Democratic nomination involving these principles or involving a clear misuse of my name.... To carry out my responsibility as President, it is clear that there should be cooperation between members of my own party and myself. That is one of the essentials of a party form of government."

The 1958 Problem

President Eisenhower's policy of noninvolvement in contested primaries will receive its acid test in 1958. Eight of the 21 Republican Senators whose terms expire that year fell below the average Republican Senate's Eisenhower Support-Opposition scores of 72-16 during the 84th Congress. The Senators and their scores:

Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), 66-23; William E. Jenner (Ind.), 52-26; Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), 67-29; George W. Malone (Nev.), 51-28; William Langer (N.D.), 27-65; John W. Bricker (Ohio), 67-20; Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), 44-32; and Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), 67-26.

The attitude of these eight Senators toward the President's program in the 85th Congress will be watched as a measure of "modern Republicanism's" future prospects. Some may seek closer identification with Mr. Eisenhower as a prelude to their re-election bids. Others may feel their position is so secure they can face their constituents without the President's blessings, or even that increased support of the Eisenhower program would damage them politically.

As for Mr. Eisenhower himself, no one would expect him to reveal his 1958 strategy until the work of the 85th Congress is nearly complete. He has everything to gain by keeping open to all GOP Members of Congress the possibility of his campaign support.

But, perhaps significantly, he has already made overtures to another group of Republican leaders who might become his instruments of intervention in the 1958 primaries. The President has begun a series of interviews with Republican governors. One of them, Harold W. Handley of Indiana, Dec. 20 said the talks concerned "modern Republicanism and the need to revitalize the Republican party."

Governors and former governors are, potentially at least, the natural rivals of their state's Senators. In most states, the governor has more power in the party organization than does a Senator of the same political faith, and control of the party organization is often the key to control of the primary election.



COST REMAINS HIGH FOR CONGRESSIONAL TOURS

Congressional junkets -- trips abroad by Members of Congress of an official or semi-official nature -- are one of the most controversial activities undertaken by United States legislators.

Defenders of junkets contend they enable Congressmen to develop first-hand information needed if they are to legislate intelligently, spread good will and overcome prejudice and provincialism.

Critics of junkets condemn them as a waste of time and money that permit Congressmen to see the world at the expense of the taxpayers, make unreasonable demands of government personnel abroad, damage U.S. prestige through tactlessness and bad manners and confuse foreign officials, who think Congressional comments reflect official U.S. policy.

Perhaps the most bitter criticism of the junket system is leveled at its cost, for which no firm figures are available. The only solid figures released give the amount of foreign currency spent. These "counterpart funds" account for only a fraction of the total cost (see below). Furthermore, the figures are given on a committee-by-committee basis, so there is no record of spending by individual Members of Congress. And Congress refuses to reveal any but counterpart fund spending. Some Senators and Representatives, of course, pay their own expenses for their fact-finding trips abroad.

Cost of Junkets

These are the sources of funds to pay for Congressmen's travel abroad:

- **COUNTERPART FUNDS** -- Foreign currency is made available by the State Department to any Congressman traveling with his committee chairman's authorization.

Before members of a committee leave the U.S., the chairman notifies the State Department how much foreign currency will be needed. Upon arrival, individual Congressmen sign receipts for the currency. Their expenditures are not audited, but they file vouchers with their committees. The committee totals the vouchers and the chairman reports to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee or House Administration Committee. The report states names of committeemen and staff members who spent counterpart funds, where they were spent, length of stay, amount of currency received, amount spent and purposes of expenditures -- such as lodging, transportation and administrative costs. No provision is made for expenditure of counterpart funds for personal purposes. Expenditures are not itemized in detail. Only committee totals -- not expenditures by individual members -- are reported.

Counterpart funds are a result of U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Nations receiving mutual security aid are required (PL 138, 84th Congress) to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency. Ninety percent of the currency is reserved for economic and military development

of the depositing nation. The other 10 percent is reserved for use by the U.S. Travel money for Congressmen is drawn from this 10 percent share.

- **APPROPRIATED FUNDS** -- Some overseas travel is financed by appropriated funds allocated to committees for routine and special investigations and studies. (Weekly Report, p. 1363ff)

Congressmen file overseas travel expense vouchers with their committee chairmen. The chairmen pass the vouchers on to the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules and Administration Committee which transmit them to the disbursing office for payment from contingent funds.

- **STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS** -- U.S. diplomatic missions abroad are allocated funds for entertainment and other "representation" expenses. Some of these funds are used to care for the needs of visiting Congressmen, but no information is available on how much. The total appropriation for Foreign Service representation allowances for fiscal 1957 (PL 603) was \$800,000. Ambassadors and other State Department officials overseas reportedly spend some of their own money to entertain visitors.

- **MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS** -- Departmental -- Departments and agencies are required by law (31 USC 22a) to pay expenses of committee members investigating their appropriation estimates and use of funds. Money is appropriated specifically to cover such expenses, which may include entertainment, housing and transportation. Departments and agencies probably care for the needs of visiting Congressmen whether or not they are specifically studying appropriations. Details of expenditures are not published.

Military Transportation -- Congressmen often travel without charge on ships of the Military Sea Transportation Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service. When their mission is investigation of Defense Department activities, costs of transportation are charged against Defense Department appropriations. When Congressmen investigate other departments, it is not clear if military transportation costs are charged to the investigated department -- as is the case when they travel by commercial transportation -- or if the bill is paid by the Defense Department.

International Conferences -- Congressmen are appointed to U.S. delegations to attend international conferences. Authorizations generally provide for paying their expenses from State Department appropriations.

Foreign Governments -- Delegations of Congressmen sometimes are invited to attend proceedings of foreign parliaments at the expense of the inviting government.

Personal -- Some Congressmen pay all or most of their travel expenses from their own pockets. A Congressman's obligation to pay expenses of family members traveling with him is not clear.

Committee Expenditures

Following is a list of Congressional committees that reported expenditure of counterpart funds for fiscal 1956* (July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956):

HOUSE

Administration**	\$ 16,362.45
Agriculture	8,978.86
Armed Services	4,906.86
Banking & Currency	8,984.61
Education & Labor	13,463.60
Foreign Affairs	34,266.61
Government Operations	2,357.41
Interior & Insular Affairs	1,917.75
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	41,174.97
Judiciary	71,019.49
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	37,061.71
Post Office & Civil Service	39,932.06
Public Works	34,688.55
Ways & Means	3,534.55
Veterans Affairs	5,739.72
Total	\$324,389.20

*From an Oct. 4 release of the House Administration Committee.

**NATO Parliamentary Conference pursuant to H Con Res 109.

SENATE

Appropriations	\$ 94,016.74
Banking & Currency	18,068.06
Foreign Relations	24,776.58
Government Operations	2,033.22
Interior & Insular Affairs	207.40
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	11,654.11
Judiciary	13,181.14
Post Office & Civil Service	1,910.00
Total	\$165,847.25

Figures for Joint Committees were not available.

Extent of Junketing

The number of Congressmen who have traveled abroad during 1956, as published (for 1955 junkets, see Nov. 4, 1955, Weekly Report, p. 1175):

	Democrats	Republicans	Total
Senators	17	13	30
Representatives	20	23	43
Total	37	36	73

Areas visited by Congressmen in 1956:

	Democrats	Republicans	Total
Europe	14	12	26
Far East	9	11	20
Great Britain	7	6	13
Virgin Islands	4	5	9
Latin America	4	3	7
Hawaii	2	3	5
Russia	2	-	2

(Note: Some Congressmen visited more than one area)

Panama Cruises

Congressional junketing soared into the headlines in October when the government-owned Panama Line reversed its long-standing policy and published lists of passengers who traveled to Haiti and the Canal Zone on its three ships. The action came after President Eisenhower told a news conference he saw "no reason on earth" why the lists should not be published.

The lists showed that 25 Members of Congress or Congressional committee employees were granted free passage between July 1, 1955 and Oct. 11, 1956. During the same period the line carried 35 dependents of Senators, Representatives and committee staff members for one fourth of the regular fare.

Round-trip rates vary from \$243 to \$597 for paying passengers on the 15-day cruise, but Congressmen can get free passage if they have a letter from their committee chairman, the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to vouch for the official nature of the trip.

Following are the Senators and Representatives who traveled without paying fare, according to Panama Line records:

Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), William C. Laird (D W.Va.) and W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.),

Reps. A.D. Baumhart Jr. (R Ohio), James A. Byrne (D Pa.), Frank M. Clark (D Pa.), Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.), the late William T. Granahan (D Pa.), William E. McVey (R Ill.), Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R N.J.), Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Henry O. Talle (R Iowa), Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.), Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) and William K Van Pelt (R Wis.).

Junket Highlights

The past year (1956) generally was considered to be an off-year for Congressional junkets, because the political campaign kept most Members of Congress occupied after Congress adjourned July 27. However, here are some of the highlights in the trips of those who did go junketing.

• **NAVY TOUR** -- The junket "season" opened in March when many Members of Congress accepted a Navy invitation to fly to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to view the super-carrier Forrestal and the guided missiles cruiser Boston. The Navy provided transportation, food and lodging.

• **BLOODSUCKERS** -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr., on his annual one-man probe of U.S. foreign spending, caused an uproar in September in Korea. Ellender was reported to have said that South Korea and some other recipients of American aid were "bloodsuckers." Ellender later denied he had made the remark.

• **BANGKOK** -- Six Senators and nine Representatives were included in the 39-member U.S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union conference in Bangkok Nov. 15-22.

• **PARIS** -- Nine Senators and nine Representatives took part in the parliamentary conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, held Nov. 19-23 in Paris. The 250 delegates from 15 nations elected Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) as chairman of the conference and president of the standing committee until 1957.

• **STATUE** -- Six Senators and six Representatives were appointed members of a delegation to attend the unveiling of the John Barry Memorial at Wexford, Ireland. The statue was presented to the people of Ireland on behalf of the people of the United States.

LOBBIES READY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 85th CONGRESS

Washington's lobby corps and legislative experts are putting the finishing touches on legislative proposals they will make to the 85th Congress.

Legislative programs for lobby groups vary from a single minor item in the case of highly specialized groups to comprehensive and detailed proposals by general interest groups in agriculture, business and labor. Most groups know that they cannot get all of their legislative program passed in any single year or even many years. They therefore place emphasis on certain issues. Following are some of the more active groups and the issues they will tackle in 1957:

- **AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION** -- On Dec. 27 Robert R. Nathan, ADA executive committee chairman, outlined an eight-point "minimum program" for 1957: Make the UN the "major instrument for our international cooperation effort."

Curb the power of the filibuster as an initial move to securing civil rights legislation.

Revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Initiate a "vast program of federal assistance to state and local governments" for schoolroom construction.

Extend minimum wage coverage to "include all workers in industries in or affecting interstate commerce."

Enact laws granting federal aid to communities for slum clearance, redevelopment and low-income family housing.

Provide federal aid to depressed areas.

- **TRANSPORTATION ASSN. OF AMERICA** -- The November issue of *Partners in America*, TAA's official newsletter, said the group's board of directors decided to give "major attention" in 1957 to repeal of excise taxes on transportation, the problem of unprofitable rail services, government competition in the field of transportation, parcel post rates and redefinition of standards involving shipper associations.

TAA said an "intensive campaign" to achieve repeal of excise taxes on transportation is under the direction of the National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation. The Conference represents agriculture, labor and other users of transportation as well as TAA members. Headed by TAA Board Member Donald G. Ward, the Conference and TAA are coordinating plans for "hearings and other preliminary activities."

- **FARM GROUPS** -- The American Farm Bureau Federation at its Dec. 13 convention revised its policy on government regulation. Instead of backing government programs regulating individual farming operations the AFBF called for their "gradual elimination."

On the other hand, the National Farmers' Union wants increased government farm aid. Dissatisfied with the current flexible farm price support system, NFU wants a new "parity of income" as the standard for price supports. NFU said its proposal is designed to equalize farm income and raise support levels 25 percent or more.

The National Grange also will propose a new parity system based on "production capacity" while the recently formed National Farmers Organization plans to ask Congress for 100 percent of parity price supports.

- **POSTAL-FEDERAL EMPLOYEES** -- The Government Employees Council, an organization of 22 AFL-CIO unions representing postal and other federal employees, Dec. 5 backed pay raises ranging up to \$1,840 annually for postal workers, with comparable adjustments for other federal employees. While the pay raise will be the unions' chief objective, they also will urge Congress to pass new labor-management legislation including an arbitration system for grievances and changes in the Civil Service Retirement System.

The independent National Federation of Federal Employees also is giving high priority to pay increases. The Federation also will press for a "comprehensive hospitalization-medical program."

- **VETERANS LOBBIES** -- Pension increases are given top billing on veterans' legislative programs. All veterans' groups except the American Veterans Committee will oppose the contention of the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions that peacetime military service should not be considered a basis for government benefits and that non-service connected benefits should be eliminated.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is pledged to a "repudiation" of this, and will urge Congress to adopt a "separate pension program for needy aged and disabled World War I veterans."

The American Legion said it will back legislation designed to augment current compensation rates for service connected disabilities and institute a pension program for World War I veterans.

- **NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN.** -- NEA has announced that it again will make a determined effort to gain financial assistance for schools from the federal government. NEA will get some help from the 17 national organizations organized Nov. 27 as the Conference for Federal Aid for Education. John Connors, the new group spokesman and director of the AFL-CIO department of education, said the conference intended to present a "united call on the Congress to enact this long-overdue legislation."

- **OTHER PRESSURES** -- The Independent Petroleum Assn. Oct. 30 adopted a report of its natural gas committee backing its general policy that "field sale of producing and gathering natural gas should not be regulated by the federal government."

The National Housing Conference plans to fight for a middle-income housing program with provision for direct federal loans in addition to a program of 200,000 units annually of low-rent public housing.

The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards Nov. 15 said it will fight any attempt to authorize public housing. NAREB will ask Congress to "remain steadfast in its wise decision to terminate the public housing program on July 31, 1958."

Special Report

EX-REP. BIEMILLER TO DIRECT AFL-CIO LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

An ex-Congressman with his privileges of appearing on the House floor will direct the lobbying activities in 1957 of the AFL-CIO, the second largest reported lobby spender during the first nine months of 1956.

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-50) was named Dec. 20 by AFL-CIO President George Meany to direct the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation. The AFL-CIO as of Sept. 30, 1956, had spent \$108,242.29 to influence legislation in 1956.

Biemiller replaces William C. Hushing and Robert Oliver, co-chairmen of the Legislative Department since the AFL-CIO merger in December, 1955. Before the merger, Hushing headed the AFL's legislative arm and Oliver the CIO's legislative unit.

Biemiller has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative since the merger; for two years previous to the merger he was a legislative representative for the AFL. In 1955, he reported his annual salary as \$11,683. For 1956, his reported salary was \$11,596.

As co-chairmen, Hushing and Oliver reported salaries of \$13,208 and \$13,380 respectively for the first nine months of 1956. Hushing has retired and Oliver has entered private business.

Biemiller Profile

Biemiller was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 23, 1906, and is a graduate of Cornell University. Previous to moving to Milwaukee in 1932, Biemiller taught history at Syracuse University (1926-28) and at the University of Pennsylvania (1929-31) where he joined the American Federation of Teachers.

In Wisconsin, Biemiller became an organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor (AFL). In 1932, Biemiller helped manage the Presidential campaign of Socialist Norman Thomas. Later Biemiller was elected to the state assembly (1937-41), serving as Democratic party floor leader for his final two years.

Biemiller's Washington career started in 1941 as staff member of the War Production Board. His first assignment was as special assistant to Joseph Keenan, then vice chairman for labor production of the WPB and currently an AFL-CIO vice president.

In 1944, Biemiller beat Louis D. Thill, Republican, for the Wisconsin 5th District (northern Milwaukee) seat by a vote of 88,606 to 78,834. In 1946, Biemiller lost to Charles J. Kersten, Republican, by a vote of 76,364 to 59,764. But Biemiller beat Kersten in the 1948 election by a vote of 91,072 to 76,782. Biemiller served on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Biemiller's voting record indicates his strong labor leanings. These are his votes on major issues while in Congress (party breakdowns do not add up to the grand total because of the votes of independents):

Education and Welfare

1946 -- Federal Aid for Schools. Passage of a bill authorizing an increase of \$65 million a year to state school funds. Passed 276-101 (D 164-45; R 110-56). Biemiller FOR.

1949 -- National Housing Act of 1949. Amendment to delete low-rent public housing. Rejected: 204-209 (D 64-184; R 140-24). Biemiller AGAINST.

1949 -- Social Security Act Amendments of 1949. Passage of the bill. Passed 333-14 (D 202-2; R 130-12). Biemiller FOR.

1950 -- Social Security Act of 1950. Adoption of conference report extending coverage to additional 10 million persons and increasing benefits by 70 percent to 100 percent. Agreed to 374-1 (D 234-0; R 139-1). Biemiller FOR.

Foreign Policy

1945 -- Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years. Authority granted President to cut tariffs up to 50 percent. Passage of the bill. Passed 239-153 (D 205-12; R 33-140). Biemiller FOR.

1946 -- Agreement granting Britain a \$3.7 billion loan upon her commitment to drop certain restrictive trade practices. Passage of the bill. Passed 219-155 (D 157-32; R 61-122). Biemiller FOR.

1949 -- European Cooperation Administration. Passage of the bill. Passed 355-49 (D 230-10; R 125-38). Biemiller FOR.

1950 -- Far Eastern Assistance Act. Motion to recommit with instructions to cut authorization from \$60 million to \$20 million. Rejected 137-239 (D 37-203; R 99-36). Biemiller AGAINST.

Labor

1945 -- "Full Employment Bill" Passage as amended calling for a government policy of supporting "maximum" instead of "full" employment and creating an economic advisory council of the President. Passed 255-126 (D 195-21; R 58-105). Biemiller FOR.

1946 -- Case anti-strike bill to curtail power and activities of labor unions. Passage of the bill. Passed 258-155 (D 109-120; R 149-33). Biemiller AGAINST.

1949 -- National Labor Relations Act of 1949. On a resolution providing the rule for debate on a bill to repeal the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) and re-enact the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act). Adopted 369-6 (D 227-1; R 142-5). Biemiller FOR.

Civil Rights

1949 -- Antipoll Tax. Passage of the bill. Passed 273-116 (D 151-92; R 121-24). Biemiller FOR.

1950 -- Fair Employment Practices Act. Passage of the bill. Passed 240-177 (D 116-134; R 124-42). Biemiller FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act of 1950. Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, deny certain privileges to members of such organizations and provide for interment of subversives in a national emergency. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2). Biemiller AGAINST.

Committee Roundup

D.C. SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE -- House District of Columbia, Special Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 29 released a report on District of Columbia Schools.

In a statement appended to the report, Subcommittee Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.) and Members Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.), John Bell Williams (D Miss.) and Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) said: Integration "has seriously damaged the public school system in the District of Columbia.... The evidence taken as a whole points to a definite impairment of educational opportunities for members of both white and Negro races as a result of integration with little prospect of remedy in the future. Therefore we recommend that racially separated public schools be re-established...."

The same Members in the report itself, which had not been approved by the full Committee at the time of its release, said:

- The D.C. Board of Education "too hastily ordered the integration" of its schools.

- "The forced integration...greatly accelerated an exodus of white residents to the suburban areas of Virginia and Maryland (which) seriously threatens the educational, economic, cultural, religious and social foundation of the District."

- "The wide disparity in mental ability...between the white and Negro students has created a most difficult teaching situation in the integrated schools."

- Integration increased discipline and sex problems in the schools.

The report recommended: Liberalizing student transfer policies so parents could send their children where they chose; establishing trade schools for students of inferior scholastic ability and separate training schools for "chronic delinquents and incorrigible students;" classifying student records by race and sex; "creation of a high-standard, city-wide technical high school and setting up "a method by which members of the Board of Education may be removed from their positions for cause."

In a separate statement, Members DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) and A.L. Miller (R Neb.) said the majority report "deals with the sordid headline items almost entirely. We have a feeling that a more objective approach would uncover some good things in the educational and social life of the District schools.... We cannot believe that everything that is wrong with the educational system can be blamed on integration...."

"In a close reading of the hearings, we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses.... The testimony does not appear to be well balanced or objective since persons with views not in accord with those of the counsel (William E. Gerber) were not given full and fair opportunity to testify...."

"Negro leaders and those actively interested in the advancement of the Negro people have much work to do among the Negro people. All of the difficulties attended with integration are not caused by the seemingly unpromising attitude of the white people...." Re-establish-

ing segregated schools would require a constitutional amendment.... Several of the majority's recommendations are not supported by the testimony and "are not the proper subject of legislation."

BRAINWASHING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 29 released a report on June, 1956, hearings on military training. The report said "the military services are to be criticized" for failure to prepare United States troops better for the possibility of capture in the Korean war. The report recommended: formal protest to the United Nations against torture techniques of interrogation and indoctrination to which Americans were subjected; that "schools and colleges...should require the study of United States history" to prepare youth for possible severe pressures in adult life to renounce their patriotic beliefs.

The report said Communist treatment of prisoners was based "on the simple and easily understood idea of progressively weakening an individual's physical and moral strength." Once the "aura of mystery and fear" surrounding these methods was removed, the effectiveness would be lessened, the report said.

STOCK MARKET STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking.

ACTION -- Dec. 27 released a study of stock market operations, growing out of its 1955 hearings on rising market prices. (1955 Almanac, p. 503) The study said pension funds, insurance companies and other institutional investors played a "significant" part in stimulating and extending the stock price boom of 1953-55. The study said the tendency of institutional buyers to concentrate "on a relatively few stocks appeared to have a price influence out of proportion to what might be indicated by a comparison between their total trading and the New York Stock Exchange volume." The study pointed out that institutional buying during the 17-month period of continuous stock price gains, with one exception, kept expanding with each quarter, reaching a level in the first three months of 1955 that was twice that of the third quarter of 1953.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Dec. 30 -- The Committee's 27-member advisory panel issued a report recommending that Congress establish "without delay" a monetary and financial institutions commission to conduct a broad, two-year study of money and credit policies. The panel said the commission should have the right of subpoena and other powers to scrutinize "the use of monetary controls to stabilize the nation's economy and the impact of such controls upon the American system of free enterprise." The panel made close to 200 recommendations for changes in banking laws, many of them of a technical nature. Its proposals included: liquidation of the postal savings system "in orderly fashion at an early date" because the system "has long since outlived its original purpose"; broadening of national banks' lending power on real estate and other collateral; and more federal control over dividend payments by national banks.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY

President Eisenhower prepared to appear before a joint session of Congress in advance of his Jan. 10 State of the Union message to request Congressional authority to use United States forces to resist any Communist aggression in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 1, during a four-hour White House conference with Republican and Democratic leaders, asked their support for the proposal. The President also requested the leaders to support the authorization of an enlarged economic aid program to Middle East nations to be financed through an expanded President's Emergency Fund.

White House Secretary James C. Hagerty said the resolution would be prepared by the Administration "in cooperation with the Congressional leaders and the appropriate committee chairmen."

Congressional comment on the proposals included: Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- The resolution would need "proper explanation" and "practically unanimous support."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) -- The proposals had "grave and serious implications," and the appropriate committees would have to study them.

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) -- Was "very glad" for an affirmative stand "after the drifting we have done for the last year and a half."

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) -- Preferred not to comment "until I see it in writing."

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "The only sensible course."

Rep. Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) -- The Administration's foreign policy needed more clarification.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- A better policy would be to have the UN establish a permanent military police force.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- He "didn't hear any opposition" when the President broached his plan.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

President Eisenhower and Republican Congressional leaders, meeting Jan. 1, agreed to press for action on civil rights legislation regardless of the filibuster threat. White House Secretary James C. Hagerty announced following the conference.

Hagerty said there was no discussion of a possible tax cut at the meeting. He said the President told the GOP leaders he expected a balanced budget for the new fiscal year, barring some unforeseen decline in tax revenue. Hagerty said the President would call for action on:

- Federal aid for school construction.
- Legislation to encourage development of atomic energy for domestic use.
- Higher postal rates.
- Home rule and national representation for the District of Columbia.

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) told newsmen after the meeting there was no prospect of a tax reduction.

REFUGEE PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Jan. 1 said the United States would continue to admit Hungarian refugees until Congress took legislative action. He said the refugees would be admitted on a "parole" or non-permanent residence status "to prevent a stoppage of the flow." The President did not specify how many would gain entry.

The President's announcement followed a conference with Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Nixon recommended that "it would not be wise for the United States to be tied down" to a policy of admitting either "a fixed percentage or a fixed number" of refugees. He said "substantially more" than the scheduled 21,500 refugees should be admitted.

In a year-end report on the refugee program, Director Pierce J. Gerety Dec. 28 said the United States in 1956 had issued visas to 185,000 of the 209,000 refugees and relatives of immigrants whose admission was authorized by the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Jan. 2 said he expected the new Congress to pass legislation permitting more Hungarian refugees to enter the United States, but he did not want to predict what form the legislation would take.

TAX AID BARRED

Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization Dec. 26 refused to approve tax concessions to encourage plant expansion by the steel industry. The steel industry's applications dealt largely with heavy steel-plate capacity. Flemming said the production goal for such plate needed in event of war already had been reached. Flemming also refused to use the ODM's priority powers to provide steel for the construction of oil tankers because, he said, the ODM was determined to "hold the line" against priority treatment for any but direct military and Atomic Energy Commission needs.

The ODM Dec. 28 halted federal tax aid for the expansion of other defense-supporting industries -- commercial airlines, producers of aviation fuel, producers of taconite iron ore and the titanium melting and processing industries -- because the expansion goals in each case had been filled or could be filled from pending applica-

DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

President Eisenhower, in a Jan. 2 letter to Russian Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, rejected the Soviet leader's Nov. 17 proposal for a five-power disarmament conference. The President said it was his opinion "deliberations within the framework of the United Nations seem more likely to produce a step forward...." The United States "will make further proposals there," the President said. Mr. Eisenhower called upon Russia to abide by UN resolutions on Hungary as a "significant step" in reducing world tensions. He said he was "in basic disagreement" with Russia's analysis of international tensions.

Unveil Plans

SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES COMMENT ON YEAR FACING THEM

Congressmen took a look into the 1957 session ahead of them and came up with these comments and promises:

● **MAJOR PROBLEMS** -- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Dec. 29 said Congress would face five major problems: school construction, foreign aid (economic and military), defense spending, farm law revision and small business aid.

● **EISENHOWER BATTING AVERAGE** -- House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. Dec. 28 said President Eisenhower would score "a better batting average" in getting his program through Congress in 1957 than any recent President. Martin said he presumed the President would ask for legislation Congress had side-tracked before, such as aid to education, immigration law revision and perhaps a civil rights program.

● **SPENDING** -- Sen.-elect Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) Dec. 29 said he favored re-examination of government spending at home and abroad, declared eliminating non-essential spending could assure a balanced budget and make possible an "immediate" income tax reduction. He said the government should cease developing textile and other industries overseas to compete with those at home and stop financing farm crops overseas since the U.S. had farm surpluses that could not be sold.

● **COALITION** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Dec. 30 called for a "liberal coalition" of GOP and Democratic lawmakers to plan a joint strategy. He said there was always a "conservative coalition" dealing with civil rights, tax policy and other issues. Humphrey cited as a possible precedent for a liberal coalition a bipartisan Senatorial conference of those intending to press for adoption of a tighter anti-filibuster rule.

● **TAXES** -- Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) Dec. 20 called for tightening up "fast tax write-offs" for industrial plants "allegedly essential to the national defense." He said special benefits should go only to plants "directly connected" with the defense effort.

● **BABIES** -- Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) Dec. 30 said he would ask Congress to impose federal criminal penalties against interstate baby adoption rackets.

● **GAS PRICES** -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Dec. 29 said he would introduce a bill to outlaw price discrimination in wholesale gasoline.

● **GI INTEREST** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Dec. 30 announced they would sponsor legislation to keep the current 4½ percent ceiling on GI home-loan interest rates.

● **YELLOWTAIL DAM** -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Dec. 31 said the Montana delegation would support a move to pay the Crow Indians of Montana \$5 million for a site for the Yellowtail Dam in their reservation.

● **HUNGARIAN REVOLT** -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Dec. 29 said Congress should make an investigation to determine "what effect Republican campaign propaganda had in encouraging the Hungarian people to premature revolt and consequent slaughter."

● **REFUGEES** -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee,

announced he would sponsor legislation to be recommended by the Eisenhower Administration "to handle the influx of Hungarian refugees," and to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Rep. Usher Burdick (R N.D.) said he would favor raising the Hungarian refugee quota while Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) said he would oppose it.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) Dec. 30 said he was "thoroughly convinced" many of the Hungarian refugees being admitted to the U.S. had been Communist party members at one time and should be fully investigated.

● **SATELLITE AID** -- Eleven House Democrats Dec. 29 proposed three principles as a basis for a settlement that would restore independence of Soviet satellite countries seeking freedom and a unified Germany: demilitarization of the area between the Rhine River and Russia, international guarantees of constitutional liberties in liberated nations, economic aid to promote regional federation and economic integration.

● **DISTRICT COMMITTEE** -- Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) Dec. 29 endorsed a proposal by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) for a Joint Congressional Committee on District of Columbia affairs.

● **VETERANS** -- Sen. Charles Potter (R Mich.) Dec. 29 proposed that the Senate create a permanent committee on veterans' affairs. Veterans' pension and compensation bills currently go to the Senate Finance Committee while hospitalization, education and loan matters are sent to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

● **SCHOOL AID** -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) Dec. 26 proposed a new program of federal aid to encourage states to establish or enlarge two-year community colleges to provide for the expected overflow of college applicants. Under his plan, the government would pay up to one-third of the cost of construction and equipment.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Dec. 29 said he would sponsor a bill to broaden the federal role in financing student scholarships.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) Dec. 29 said he would introduce an accelerated version of the Eisenhower Administration's 1956 school construction bill.

● **TEACHER AID** -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Dec. 29 said he would introduce legislation to give prospective teachers loans to be repaid by teaching instead of cash.

● **STATEHOOD** -- Alaska Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D) Dec. 29 said he would introduce streamlined statehood legislation which would enable Congress to approve proposed state constitutions for Hawaii and Alaska instead of setting up the machinery for drafting the constitutions through one bill and then approving them through another. Once the constitutions were approved by Congress, the only remaining steps for becoming states would be ratification of the admission act by Alaska and Hawaii and a Presidential proclamation.

● **SMALL BUSINESS** -- Three Republican Senators -- Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.) and Frederick G. Payne (Maine) -- Jan. 1 pledged to help small business by making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency and authorizing it to make small business loans at 3 percent interest to "chronic labor surplus areas." They also said they would press for small business tax relief.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE HOUSE

The House of Representatives convened at noon Jan. 3 to begin the 85th Session of Congress. The roll call following the opening prayer was answered by 428 Representatives.

Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) of the House Democratic caucus nominated Sam Rayburn (D Texas) for Speaker while Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa), Republican Conference Chairman, nominated Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) for the post. Rayburn won 227-199 on a straight party-line roll-call vote. The two nominees voted present. (See vote, p. 30)

Price announced that John W. McCormack (D Mass.) had been named as House Majority Leader and Hoeven announced Martin's selection as Minority Leader. In other caucus action, the Democrats renamed Carl Albert (Okla.) as Majority Whip and the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee as the Committee on Committees. The Republicans, besides naming Hoeven as Conference Chairman, named Martin and one Representative from every state with a Republican delegation as its Committee on Committees.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE SENATE

The 85th Congress Senate met to organize at noon Jan. 3 in an atmosphere of unusual tension due to the narrow Democratic edge of 49-47 and the unknown intentions of Sen.-elect Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio).

But a move by Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) to organize the Senate was defeated 46-49 on a straight party-line roll call, Lausche voting with the Democrats. (See vote, p. 32)

After the opening prayer, Vice President Richard M. Nixon administered the oath of office to 25 Senators re-elected Nov. 6 and nine newly elected Senators. Jacob K. Javits was the only Senator or Senator-elect not present. In the gallery was Adlai E. Stevenson, defeated Democratic Presidential candidate.

Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) introduced a resolution naming Carl Hayden (Ariz.) President Pro Tempore. Knowland made his unsuccessful move to gain GOP control through an amendment substituting the name of Styles Bridges (N.H.), which was rejected 46-49. Hayden then was named by voice vote, and Nixon administered the oath of office.

Before the opening session, both parties chose their officers. Democrats re-elected Johnson as Majority Leader and Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.) as secretary of the Democratic Conference. Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) was named party Whip, replacing defeated Sen. Earle C. Clements of Kentucky.

Republicans re-elected Knowland as Minority Leader, Bridges as chairman of the Policy Committee, and Sen. Milton Young (N.D.) as secretary of the Republican Conference. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), who had been party Whip, replaced retired Sen. Eugene Millikin of Colorado as chairman of the GOP Conference. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) was elected Republican Whip.

SENATE RULES CHALLENGED

Advocates of civil rights legislation Jan. 3 moved to consider adoption of a new set of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress. Their target was Rule 22 of the Standing Rules of the Senate which provides for limitation of debate (cloture). Rule 22, they contend, has been the graveyard of civil rights measures because an affirmative vote of 64 Senators is required to close debate.

Debate and a vote on the rules issue were scheduled for Jan. 4, after the Senate had completed its opening business.

Less than an hour after the Senate convened Jan. 3, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) moved to consider adoption of rules. Joining him in offering the motion were 14 other Democrats and 11 Republicans. The Democrats: Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Joseph S. Clark Jr. (Pa.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.).

The Republicans: Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Gordon Allott (Colo.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), William A. Purtell (Conn.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), Frederick G. Payne (Maine).

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) immediately moved to table, or kill, the Anderson motion. Johnson, Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- who said he was against any rules change -- and Anderson proposed a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the tabling motion at 6 p.m. Jan. 4, after six hours of debate.

The agreement, as approved by the Senate, permitted parliamentary inquiries during the course of the debate, but excluded points of order. Under this agreement, Vice President Richard M. Nixon could not be asked to rule on whether or not the Anderson motion to consider adoption of rules was in order.

The current Rule 22 was adopted in 1949, by a 63-23 vote. The 1949 change made the imposition of cloture more difficult by raising the necessary number of votes to the existing two-thirds of the Senate membership. It also excluded attempts to change the rules from application of cloture. (1949 Almanac, p. 583)

In 1953, Anderson offered a motion similar to the one he proposed in 1957. The 1953 motion was tabled, 70-21, by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats. (1953 Almanac, p. 313; for 1949 and 1953 votes, see p. 32)

The 1957 rules battle had its origin in the Nov. 22 Democratic Declaration published by six Democratic Senators. The Declaration recommended revision of Senate rules to permit cloture by majority vote.

CQ House Vote 1.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote No. 1.)

Democratic Party Organizes House of Representatives In 85th Congress, Re-elects Sam Rayburn as Speaker

1. House Organization. Price (D Ill.) motion naming Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Speaker, and Hoeven (R Iowa) motion naming Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) Speaker. Representatives voted either for Rayburn (R) or for Martin (M). Rayburn elected on party line vote, 227-199. Jan. 3, 1957. (See story, p. 29)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (noy).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		I		Vote No.		I		Vote No.		I	
Rayburn		227		Rayburn		227		Rayburn		C	
Martin		199		Martin		C		Martin		199	

I	I	I	I
ALABAMA 3 Andrews (D) R 1 Boykin (D) R 7 Elliott (D) R 2 Grant (D) R 9 Huddleston (D) R 8 Jones (D) R 5 Rains (D) R 4 Roberts (D) R 6 Selden (D) R	Los Angeles County 23 Doyle (D) R 19 Hollifield (D) R 17 King (D) ? 26 Roosevelt (D) R 21 Hiestand (R) M 25 Hillings (R) M 22 Holt (R) M 18 Hosmer (R) M 16 Jackson (R) M 24 Lipscomb (R) M 15 McDonough (R) M 20 Smith (R) M	4 Flynt (D) R 3 Forrester (D) R 9 Landrum (D) R 7 Lanham (D) R 2 Pilcher (D) R 1 Preston (D) R 6 Vinson (D) R IDAHO 1 Pfost (D) R 2 Budge (R) M ILLINOIS 25 Gray (D) R 21 Mack (D) R 24 Price (D) R 16 Allen (R) M 17 Arends (R) M 19 Chipfield (R) M 14 Keeney (R) M 15 Mason (R) M 18 Michel (R) M 20 Simpson (R) M 22 Springer (R) M 23 Vursell (R) M Chicago-Cook County* 7 Bowler (D) ? 12 Boyle (D) R 1 Dawson (D) R 8 Gordon (D) R 5 Kluczynski (D) R 6 O'Brien (D) R 2 O'Hara (D) R 9 Yates (D) R 3 Byrne (R) M 13 Church (R) M 10 Collier (R) M 4 McVey (R) M 11 Sheehan (R) M INDIANA 8 Denton (D) R 1 Madden (D) R	4 Adair (R) M 5 Beamer (R) M 7 Bray (R) M 11 Brownson (R) M 2 Halleck (R) M 6 Harden (R) M 10 Harvey (R) M 3 Nimitz (R) M 9 Wilson (R) M IOWA 6 Coad (D) R 5 Cunningham (R) M 3 Grass (R) M 8 Hoeven (R) M 7 Jensen (R) M 4 LeCompte (R) M 1 Schwengel (R) M 2 Talle (R) M KANSAS 5 Breeding (D) R 1 Avery (R) M 3 George (R) M 4 Rees (R) M 2 Scrivner (R) M 6 Smith (R) M KENTUCKY 4 Chelf (D) R 1 Gregory (D) R 2 Notcher (D) R 7 Perkins (D) R 5 Spence (D) R 6 Waits (D) R 3 Robison (R) M 8 Siler (R) M LOUISIANA 2 Boggs (D) R 4 Brooks (D) R 1 Hebert (D) R 8 Long (D) R
ARIZONA 2 Udall (D) ? 1 Rhodes (R) M	CONNECTICUT 3 Cretella (R) M 1 May (R) M 4 Marano (R) M 5 Patterson (R) M AL Sadlak (R) M 2 Seely-Brown (R) M	FLORIDA 2 Bennett (D) R 4 Fascell (D) R 7 Haley (D) R 5 Harlow (D) R 8 Matthews (D) R 6 Rogers (D) R 3 Sikes (D) R 1 Cramer (R) M	GEORGIA 8 Blitch (D) R 10 Brown (D) R 5 Davis (D) R
ARKANSAS 1 Gathings (D) R 4 Harris (D) R 5 Hays (D) R 2 Mills (D) R 6 Norrell (D) R 3 Trimble (D) R	DELAWARE AL Haskell (R) M		
CALIFORNIA 2 Engle (D) R 14 Hagen (D) R 11 McFall (D) R 8 Miller (D) R 3 Moss (D) R 29 Sound (D) R 5 Shelley (D) R 27 Sheppard (D) R 12 Sisk (D) R 7 Allen (R) M 6 Baldwin (R) M 10 Gubser (R) M 4 Mailliard (R) M 1 Scudder (R) M 13 Teague (R) M 28 Utt (R) M 30 Wilson (R) M 9 Younger (R) M			

* Antonio M. Fernandez died Nov. 7 following re-election Nov. 6. The vacancy will be filled by a special election scheduled for April 9, 1957.

CQ House Vote 1.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote No. 1.)

I	I	I	I
<p>6 Morrison (D) R</p> <p>5 Passman (D) ?</p> <p>7 Thompson (D) R</p> <p>3 Willis (D) R</p> <p>MAINE</p> <p>2 Coffin (D) R</p> <p>1 Hale (R) M</p> <p>3 McIntire (R) M</p> <p>MARYLAND</p> <p>4 Fallon (D) R</p> <p>7 Friedel (D) R</p> <p>3 Garmatz (D) R</p> <p>5 Lankford (D) R</p> <p>2 Devereux (R) M</p> <p>6 Hyde (R) M</p> <p>1 Miller (R) M</p> <p>MASSACHUSETTS</p> <p>2 Boland (D) R</p> <p>4 Donahue (D) R</p> <p>7 Lane (D) R</p> <p>8 Macdonald (D) R</p> <p>12 McCormack (D) R</p> <p>11 O'Neill (D) R</p> <p>3 Philbin (D) R</p> <p>6 Bates (R) M</p> <p>10 Curtis (R) M</p> <p>1 Heseltin (R) M</p> <p>14 Martin (R) ?</p> <p>9 Nicholson (R) M</p> <p>5 Rogers (R) M</p> <p>13 Wigglesworth (R) M</p> <p>MICHIGAN</p> <p>12 Bennett (R) M</p> <p>8 Bentley (R) M</p> <p>18 Broomfield (R) M</p> <p>10 Cederberg (R) M</p> <p>6 Chamberlain (R) M</p> <p>5 Ford (R) M</p> <p>9 Griffin (R) M</p> <p>4 Hoffman (R) M</p> <p>3 Johansen (R) M</p> <p>11 Knox (R) M</p> <p>7 McIntosh (R) M</p> <p>2 Meader (R) M</p> <p>Detroit-Wayne County</p> <p>13 Diggs (D) R</p> <p>15 Dingell (D) R</p> <p>17 Griffiths (D) R</p> <p>16 Lesinski (D) R</p> <p>1 Machrowicz (D) R</p> <p>14 Rabaut (D) R</p> <p>MINNESOTA</p> <p>8 Blatnik (D) R</p> <p>9 Knutson (D) R</p> <p>6 Marshall (D) R</p> <p>4 McCarthy (D) R</p> <p>3 Wier (D) R</p> <p>7 Andersen (R) M</p> <p>1 Andresen (R) M</p> <p>5 Judd (R) M</p> <p>2 O'Hara (R) M</p> <p>MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>1 Abernethy (D) R</p> <p>6 Colmer (D) R</p> <p>3 Smith (D) R</p> <p>2 Whitten (D) R</p> <p>4 Williams (D) R</p> <p>5 Winstead (D) R</p> <p>MISSOURI</p> <p>5 Bolling (D) R</p> <p>7 Brown (D) R</p> <p>9 Cannon (D) R</p> <p>8 Carnahan (D) R</p> <p>4 Christopher (D) R</p> <p>6 Hull (D) R</p> <p>10 Jones (D) R</p> <p>1 Karsten (D) R</p> <p>11 Maulder (D) R</p> <p>3 Sullivan (D) R</p> <p>2 Curtis (R) M</p> <p>MONTANA</p> <p>2 Anderson (D) R</p> <p>1 Metcalf (D) R</p>	<p>NEBRASKA</p> <p>2 Cunningham (R) M</p> <p>3 Harrison (R) M</p> <p>4 Miller (R) M</p> <p>1 Weaver (R) M</p> <p>NEVADA</p> <p>AL Baring (D) R</p> <p>NEW HAMPSHIRE</p> <p>2 Bass (R) M</p> <p>1 Merrow (R) M</p> <p>NEW JERSEY</p> <p>11 Addonizio (D) R</p> <p>10 Rodino (D) R</p> <p>13 Sieminski (D) R</p> <p>4 Thompson (D) R</p> <p>3 Auchincloss (R) M</p> <p>8 Confield (R) M</p> <p>14 Dellay (R) M</p> <p>6 Dwyer (R) M</p> <p>5 Frelinghuysen (R) M</p> <p>2 Vacancy 11</p> <p>12 Kean (R) M</p> <p>9 Owens (R) M</p> <p>7 Widnall (R) M</p> <p>1 Wolverton (R) M</p> <p>NEW MEXICO</p> <p>AL Dempsey (D) R</p> <p>AL Vacancy 1</p> <p>NEW YORK</p> <p>30 O'Brien (D) R</p> <p>3 Becker (R) M</p> <p>37 Cole (R) M</p> <p>2 Deraouian (R) M</p> <p>26 Dooley (R) M</p> <p>27 Gwinn (R) M</p> <p>32 Kearney (R) M</p> <p>38 Keating (R) M</p> <p>33 Kilburn (R) M</p> <p>40 Miller (R) M</p> <p>39 Osterag (R) M</p> <p>42 Pillian (R) M</p> <p>41 Radwan (R) M</p> <p>43 Reed (R) M</p> <p>35 Riehlman (R) M</p> <p>28 St. George (R) M</p> <p>36 Taber (R) M</p> <p>31 Taylor (R) M</p> <p>1 Wainwright (R) M</p> <p>29 Wharton (R) M</p> <p>34 Williams (R) M</p> <p>New York City</p> <p>8 Anfuoso (D) R</p> <p>24 Buckley (D) R</p> <p>11 Celler (D) R</p> <p>7 Delaney (D) R</p> <p>23 Dollinger (D) R</p> <p>19 Farbattein (D) R</p> <p>22 Healey (D) R</p> <p>6 Holtzman (D) R</p> <p>10 Kelly (D) R</p> <p>9 Koogh (D) R</p> <p>13 Multer (D) R</p> <p>16 Powell (D) R</p> <p>14 Rooney (D) R</p> <p>18 Santangelo (D) R</p> <p>20 Teller (D) R</p> <p>21 Zelenko (D) R</p> <p>5 Bosch (R) M</p> <p>17 Coudert (R) M</p> <p>12 Dorn (R) M</p> <p>25 Fino (R) M</p> <p>4 Latham (R) M</p> <p>15 Ray (R) M</p> <p>NORTH CAROLINA</p> <p>9 Alexander (D) R</p> <p>3 Barden (D) R</p> <p>1 Bonner (D) R</p> <p>4 Cooley (D) R</p> <p>6 Durham (D) R</p> <p>2 Fountain (D) R</p> <p>8 Kitchin (D) R</p> <p>7 Lennon (D) R</p>	<p>5 Scott (D) R</p> <p>12 Shuford (D) R</p> <p>11 Whitener (D) R</p> <p>10 Jonas (R) M</p> <p>NORTH DAKOTA</p> <p>AL Burdick (R) M</p> <p>AL Krueger (R) M</p> <p>OHIO</p> <p>9 Ashley (D) R</p> <p>20 Feighan (D) R</p> <p>18 Hays (D) R</p> <p>19 Kirwan (D) R</p> <p>6 Polk (D) R</p> <p>21 Vanik (D) R</p> <p>14 Ayres (R) M</p> <p>13 Baumhart (R) M</p> <p>8 Betts (R) M</p> <p>22 Bolton (R) M</p> <p>16 Bow (R) M</p> <p>7 Brown (R) M</p> <p>5 Clevenger (R) M</p> <p>11 Dennison (R) M</p> <p>15 Henderson (R) M</p> <p>2 Hess (R) M</p> <p>10 Jenkins (R) M</p> <p>4 McCulloch (R) M</p> <p>17 McGregor (R) M</p> <p>23 Minshall (R) M</p> <p>3 Schenck (R) M</p> <p>1 Scherer (R) M</p> <p>12 Vorys (R) M</p> <p>OKLAHOMA</p> <p>3 Albert (D) R</p> <p>2 Edmondson (D) R</p> <p>5 Jarman (D) R</p> <p>6 Morris (D) R</p> <p>4 Steed (D) R</p> <p>1 Belcher (R) M</p> <p>OREGON</p> <p>3 Green (D) R</p> <p>4 Porter (D) R</p> <p>2 Ullman (D) R</p> <p>1 Norblad (R) M</p> <p>PENNSYLVANIA</p> <p>25 Clark (D) R</p> <p>28 Eberhart (D) R</p> <p>11 Flood (D) R</p> <p>30 Holland (D) R</p> <p>21 Kelley (D) R</p> <p>26 Morgan (D) R</p> <p>14 Rhodes (D) R</p> <p>15 Walter (D) R</p> <p>17 Bush (R) M</p> <p>10 Carrigg (R) M</p> <p>29 Corbett (R) M</p> <p>8 Curtin (R) M</p> <p>9 Dague (R) M</p> <p>12 Fenton (R) M</p> <p>27 Fulton (R) M</p> <p>23 Gavin (R) M</p> <p>7 James (R) M</p> <p>24 Kearns (R) M</p> <p>13 McConnell (R) M</p> <p>16 Mumma (R) M</p> <p>22 Saylor (R) M</p> <p>18 Simpson (R) M</p> <p>19 Stauffer (R) M</p> <p>20 Van Zandt (R) M</p> <p>Philadelphia</p> <p>1 Barrett (D) R</p> <p>3 Byrne (D) R</p> <p>4 Chudoff (D) R</p> <p>2 Granahan (D) R</p> <p>5 Green (D) R</p> <p>6 Scott (R) M</p> <p>RHODE ISLAND</p> <p>2 Fogarty (D) R</p> <p>1 Forand (D) R</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p> <p>4 Ashmore (D) R</p> <p>3 Dorn (D) R</p> <p>5 Hemphill (D) R</p>	<p>6 McMillan (D) R</p> <p>2 Riley (D) R</p> <p>1 Rivers (D) R</p> <p>SOUTH DAKOTA</p> <p>1 McGovern (D) R</p> <p>2 Berry (R) M</p> <p>TENNESSEE</p> <p>6 Bass (D) R</p> <p>8 Cooper (D) R</p> <p>9 Davis (D) R</p> <p>4 Evins (D) R</p> <p>3 Frazier (D) R</p> <p>5 Loser (D) R</p> <p>7 Murray (D) ?</p> <p>2 Baker (R) M</p> <p>1 Reece (R) M</p> <p>TEXAS</p> <p>3 Beckworth (D) R</p> <p>2 Brooks (D) R</p> <p>17 Burleson (D) R</p> <p>AL Dies (D) R</p> <p>7 Dowdy (D) R</p> <p>21 Fisher (D) R</p> <p>13 Ikard (D) R</p> <p>20 Kilday (D) R</p> <p>15 Kilgore (D) R</p> <p>19 Mahon (D) R</p> <p>1 Patman (D) R</p> <p>11 Poage (D) R</p> <p>4 Rayburn (D) ?</p> <p>18 Rogers (D) R</p> <p>16 Rutherford (D) R</p> <p>6 Teague (D) R</p> <p>8 Thomas (D) R</p> <p>9 Thompson (D) R</p> <p>10 Thornberry (D) R</p> <p>12 Wright (D) R</p> <p>14 Young (D) R</p> <p>5 Alger (R) M</p> <p>UTAH</p> <p>2 Dawson (R) M</p> <p>1 Dixon (R) M</p> <p>VERMONT</p> <p>AL Prouty (R) M</p> <p>VIRGINIA</p> <p>4 Abbt (D) R</p> <p>3 Gary (D) R</p> <p>2 Hardy (D) R</p> <p>7 Harrison (D) R</p> <p>9 Jennings (D) R</p> <p>1 Robeson (D) R</p> <p>8 Smith (D) R</p> <p>5 Tuck (D) R</p> <p>10 Broyles (D) M</p> <p>6 Poff (R) M</p> <p>WASHINGTON</p> <p>AL Magnuson (D) R</p> <p>4 Holmes (R) M</p> <p>5 Horan (R) M</p> <p>3 Mack (R) M</p> <p>1 Pelly (R) M</p> <p>6 Tollefson (R) M</p> <p>2 Westland (R) M</p> <p>WEST VIRGINIA</p> <p>3 Bailey (D) R</p> <p>6 Byrd (D) R</p> <p>5 Kee (D) R</p> <p>2 Staggers (D) R</p> <p>1 Moore (R) M</p> <p>4 Neal (R) M</p> <p>WISCONSIN</p> <p>9 Johnson (D) R</p> <p>5 Reuss (D) R</p> <p>4 Zablocki (D) R</p> <p>8 Byrnes (R) M</p> <p>7 Laird (R) M</p> <p>10 O'Konski (R) M</p> <p>1 Smith (R) M</p> <p>2 Tewes (R) M</p> <p>6 Van Pelt (R) M</p> <p>3 Withrow (R) M</p> <p>WYOMING</p> <p>AL Thomson (R) M</p>

11 T. Miller Hand died Dec. 26 following re-election Nov. 6.

CQ Senate Vote 1.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Votes of 1957's Senators on 1949, 1953 Cloture Rules; Party Line Rejection of GOP Attempt to Organize Senate

Cloture

The bipartisan attempt of a group of Senators to change Senate Rule 22 to ease methods of limiting debate started Jan. 3 in the 85th Congress with a motion by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). The Senate then agreed to postpone further action until Jan. 5. (See story, p. 29)

In 1949, the current Rule 22 was agreed to 63-23. It made cloture applicable to all business, except proposals to change the rules, by two-thirds vote of all Senators. This compromise was agreed to March 17, 1949. (1949 Almanac, p. 583) Column 1 of the vote chart

gives the vote on this compromise by Senators in the 85th Congress who voted in 1949.

In 1953, Anderson made a motion to consider the adoption of new rules for the Senate. This was preliminary to an attempt to change Senate Rule 22. On a vote to table Anderson's motion and thus kill the attempt to modify the rules, 70 Senators supported the tabling attempt -- thus were against the rules change -- and 21 Senators voted against tabling. (1953 Almanac, p. 313) Column 2 of this vote chart gives the vote on the tabling motion by Senators in the 85th Congress who voted in 1953.

Senate Organization

I. Organization. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment substituting the name of Styles Bridges (R N.H.) for Senate President Pro Tempore for Johnson (D Texas) motion nominating Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) for President Pro Tempore. Rejected 49-46, Jan. 3, 1957. Had Knowland's amendment been agreed to, the Republican party would have organized the Senate. (See story, p. 29)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	1949	1953		I	Vote No.	1949	1953		I	Vote No.	1949	1953		I
Yea	63	70		46	Yea	29	29		0	Yea	34	41		46
Nay	23	21		47	Nay	15	15		49	Nay	8	5		0

1949 1953		1	1949 1953		1	1949 1953		1	1949 1953		1
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill	(D) Y Y	N	Hickenlooper	(R) Y Y	Y	Curtis	(R) - -	Y	Green	(D) N N	N
Sparkman	(D) Y Y	N	Martin	(R) - -	Y	Hruska	(R) - -	Y	Pastore	(D) - N	N
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hayden	(D) Y Y	N	Carlson	(R) - Y	Y	Bible	(D) - -	N	Johnston	(D) Y Y	N
Goldwater	(R) - Y	Y	Schoeppel	(R) Y ✓	Y	Malone	(R) N Y	Y	Thurmond	(D) - -	N
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright	(D) ✓ Y	N	Cooper	(R) - Y	Y	Bridges	(R) Y Y	Y	Case	(R) - Y	Y
McClellan	(D) ✓ Y	N	Morton	(R) - -	Y	Cotton	(R) - -	Y	Mundt	(R) Y Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland	(R) Y Y	Y	Ellender	(D) Y Y	N	Case	(R) - -	Y	Gore	(D) - Y	N
Kuchel	(R) - N	Y	Long	(D) Y Y	N	Smith	(R) Y Y	Y	Kefauver	(D) Y ?	N
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Carroll	(D) - -	N	Payne	(R) - Y	Y	Anderson	(D) N N	N	Daniel	(D) - Y	N
Allott	(R) - -	Y	Smith	(R) Y Y	Y	Chavez	(D) X ?	N	Johnson	(D) Y Y	N
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush	(R) - Y	Y	Beall	(R) - Y	Y	Ives	(R) N N	Y	Bennett	(R) - Y	Y
Purtell	(R) - Y	Y	Butler	(R) - Y	Y	Javits	(R) - -	-	Watkins	(R) Y Y	Y
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear	(D) Y Y	N	Kennedy	(D) - N	N	Ervin	(D) - -	N	Aiken	(R) N Y	Y
Williams	(R) Y Y	Y	Saltonstall	(R) Y Y	Y	Scott	(D) - -	N	Flanders	(R) Y Y	Y
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland	(D) Y Y	N	McNamara	(D) - -	N	Langer	(R) N Y	Y	Byrd	(D) Y Y	N
Smathers	(D) - Y	N	Potter	(R) - Y	Y	Young	(R) Y Y	Y	Robertson	(D) Y Y	N
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
Russell	(D) Y Y	N	Humphrey	(D) N N	N	Lausche	(D) - -	N	Jackson	(D) - N	N
Talmadge	(D) - -	N	Thye	(R) Y Y	Y	Bricker	(R) Y Y	Y	Magnuson	(D) N X	N
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Church	(D) - -	N	Eastland	(D) Y Y	N	Kerr	(D) Y Y	N	Neely	(D) N N	N
Dworshak	(R) - Y	Y	Stennis	(D) Y Y	N	Monroney	(D) - Y	N	Revercomb	(R) - -	Y
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Douglas	(D) N N	N	Hennings	(D) - N	N	Morse	(D) N N	N	McCarthy	(R) Y Y	Y
Dirksen	(R) - Y	Y	Symington	(D) - N	N	Neuberger	(D) - -	N	Wiley	(R) Y Y	Y
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart	(R) Y Y	Y	Mansfield	(D) - N	N	Clark	(D) - -	N	O'Mahoney	(D) X -	N
Jenner	(R) Y Y	Y	Murray	(D) X N	N	Martin	(R) Y Y	Y	Barrett	(R) - Y	Y

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CQ

Capitol Quotes

• **SOCIAL SECURITY INEQUITY** -- "Our social security still has kinks in it. The major one is the earning ceiling. Though progressively raised, from a beginning level of \$180 to the present \$1,200, it is still, in my judgment, wrong in principle. Its effect is to help the well-to-do and certain organized groups who have other retirement programs, while penalizing those with low incomes, the industrious, and/or the hard-pressed. With the number of elderly people in our population rapidly increasing, we are telling them in one breath that they should remain productive and useful as long as possible; and in the next breath, we punish them for their efforts. I believe we should eliminate the earning ceiling entirely. Time and circumstance exert enough pressure on the elderly to retire, without the government adding its insult to injury." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R.N.Y.) Dec. 27 newsletter.

• **IMPERIOUS EGYPT** -- "Colonel Nasser's arrogance has grown to the point where submission to it becomes a matter of grave consequences.... Weeks have passed since the cease-fire took place but Egypt has taken upon herself to impose condition upon condition before meeting the terms of the resolution.... The Administration has not hesitated to bring pressure to bear against England, France and Italy in the recent occurrence in the Middle East. We are aware of no such pressure upon the Egyptian government to completely comply forthwith with the resolution of the United Nations. The resolution called for effective steps to reopen the Suez Canal and to restore 'secure freedom of navigation' through it and to impose a cease-fire upon all parties. The resolution never called for the reopening of the Canal to await upon the withdrawal of England, France, Italy and Israel.... Moral indignation expressed against some offenders and withheld from others is the setting up of a dual standard. We have allowed much too much time to elapse awaiting Nasser's compliance. We have permitted too much dictation by Mr. Nasser of the terms which suit him best.... Do not the arrogant tactics of Egypt call for our taking leadership in the United Nations to the end that Egypt comply not only in the matter of complete clearance of the Canal but permitting accessibility of the Canal to all countries once cleared?" -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Dec. 28 release.

• **HUNGARIAN REFUGEES** -- "This whole question of admitting additional Hungarians is so pressing and the need so clear that no extensive hearings should be necessary.... It should be possible to report out and pass a bill in the early days of the next session. Human misery and anguish in its starkest form challenges our consciences. We must not let ourselves get tangled up in legislative impedimenta. Those who contend that these brave Hungarian freedom fighters should stay and fight rather than gain their freedom are being unrealistic. Critics making such allegations show they have no conception of the bravery of the Hungarians in crossing the Austrian border. Their escape from the inhumanity of their Communist overlords and their many acts of unmatched courage represent a shining example for the whole free world.... We should support to the hilt the international agencies, such as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, in their valiant efforts to resettle these sufferers in other lands.... At the same time, it is unthinkable that this land of opportunity and haven for the oppressed should not open its doors wider in this hour of great need." -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Dec. 29 release.

• **THE ADMINISTRATIVE VS. THE LEGISLATIVE** -- "Two branches of the federal government are eyeing each other like strange dogs.... Both branches are sleeping with one eye open so to speak, the big question being: will the Administration be first to announce its own program for the coming two years, or will the Congress act first and announce a program of its own? To subject one branch to the control of another would be like breaking one leg of a three legged stool.... It is much healthier for the government that the legislative and administrative branches keep a watchful eye on each other and provide the safeguard intended by the Constitution.... It makes little difference who first advocates or pronounces a program for the next two years.... The 85th Congress will have plenty of issues, plenty of proposals and plenty of legislation to work on.... Whether it is proposed by the President...or by the opposition party in the Congress should be of little consequence. The deciding factor should be whether or not the legislation is needed by the country as a whole." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) Dec. 28 newsletter.

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

The Week In Congress

Congress Convenes The 85th Congress convened amid a sense of urgency. President Eisenhower prepared to address a special joint session with a plea to hold back Communism from the Middle East. The Senate, meanwhile, readied itself for a fight between those who want to keep existing rules that provide for cloture by two-thirds of the Senate and those who want to ease them. The tight Senate margin made for a few moments of indecision as to which party would organize it, but Senators followed party lines. (President's proposed message, Page 27; Congress organization, Page 29)

Legislative Outlook

Unlike the supply of money, there is no shortage of issues awaiting resolution by the 85th Congress. Beginning on New Year's Day, when President Eisenhower briefed Republican legislators on his major requests for 1957, details of the Administration's legislative proposals will be forthcoming in rapid order. The bulk of the President's program is expected to come under the heading of "unfinished business." (Page 1)

Polygenous Lawmakers

The new Congress is a diverse group. Lawyers outnumber farmers 3 to 1 in the Senate and 5 to 1 in the House. Only about 2 percent of the Senators and 7 percent of the Representatives have no previous experience in politics. Professions represented include: business or banking, Senate 29 percent, House 30 percent; teaching, Senate 18 percent, House 11 percent; professional men such as doctors or dentists, Senate 4 percent, House 2 percent. (Page 10)

Lobbyist Biemiller

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller became chief lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, the second largest lobby spender as of Sept. 30. Biemiller's labor background includes work as a consultant on labor affairs in 1950 to then Secretary of Interior, Oscar Chapman, and AFL legislative representative from 1953 until the AFL-CIO merger. (Page 25)

Weekly Report Binders

Each year clients are finding it increasingly valuable to save their CQ Weekly Reports. The Almanac you will receive shortly is an original document. While it distills the year in Congress, it does not replace the Weekly Reports. New binders for your 1957 Weekly Reports are available from CQ at four dollars a set.

Rhode Island Governor

The Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled that Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) won re-election for a fourth term over his Republican opponent, Christopher Del Sesto. The court invalidated 4,994 absentee ballots, and its decision also swept into office three Democratic state representative candidates. Should Rhode Island's 89-year-old Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D) die or retire, to Gov. Roberts would go the opportunity to keep the slim 49-47 Democratic margin in the Senate by appointing a successor. (Page 19)

Junkets

Foreign governments spent almost a half-million dollars on touring American Congressmen during fiscal 1956. That works out to almost \$1,000 for each Senator and Representative. The American taxpayer shelled out even more to send his legislators abroad, but official secrecy hides that part of the story. No figures are available yet for the 1956 Fall touring season, but the totals probably will be lower than in 1955. From mid-1955 to mid-1956, Congressional committees reported their members spent \$490,236 of allies' money on overseas junkets. (Page 22)

Modern Republicanism

Will President Eisenhower undertake a purge of the Republican party? After seeing his party lose its second successive bid for legislative control, Mr. Eisenhower pledged to "work industriously and incessantly" to establish "modern Republicanism." The question: How does he intend to do it? The 1958 Congressional election is the last in which he will lead his party to battle. Moreover, among the 21 Republican Senators up for re-election in 1958 are eight who pose a special problem and none has announced plans for retirement. (Page 20)